THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,492, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance....RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	,, 2 0
First insertion, each line	,, 0 6
Second insertion	,, 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,, 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.

* *Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum via Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 via Southampton.*

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th prozimo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and offers an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.—The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, having a light carving in an experienced Surgeon, has still several Cabins disengaged. Apply to Captain MILLER, or to GREY & Co.

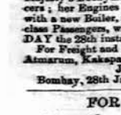
FOR HODEIDA AND JUDDAH.

THE fast sailing Ship MARIA GREY, P. L. JONES, Commander, will sail for the above Ports about the 10th of February, calling at Aden should sufficient inducement offer. For Freight or further particulars apply to MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN, H. H. the Nizam's Ships Agency, Turkish Consulate, Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Bombay. MAHOMED TAKEY. 20th January 1863. For Ali Mahomed Khan.

THE "BELGRAVIA,"

CAPTAIN PENTECOST, will sail at the last week in January for Liverpool, and has room for a few more Passengers. Families wishing to avail of this Clipper Ship may be glad to know that she carries a Stewardess. Consign to Lyon, Brothers & Co. 10th January, 1863. LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M. For first class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row. For Deck Passage or Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bunder Gate Street. Bombay, 28th January 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, has been repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 8 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalapeth Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager, Bombay, 28th January 1863.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above ports, on SATURDAY next the 31st instant.

For Freight of Goods Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises. Bombay, 28th December 1862.

Business Announcements.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

WATCHES AND OPERA GLASSES.

RECEIVED a few Select GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, from the best makers in London, Jones, Wag... March, &c.

OPERA GLASSES, well adapted for seeing Also, SINGL... as Shots at the forthcoming Rifle Objects at a distan... 12. shooting. Price Rs. ROSSLET & Co.

METAL MART, ... Horse Bunder.—
Cast Iron, Wrought ... Iron, and Lead Piping.
Rich Cocks, Bib Cock... Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron ... Engineers' Tools.
Contractors,' Miners,' and ... Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron. ... land Cement.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Fa...
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes. ...ible for Entrance
Weighing Machines for Carts, and...
Gates of Public Works. ...ICE, &c.
FLETCHER & ...

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Glorvina*. These instruments ... are extremely admired, from their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by Schroder, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT, Wholesale General Dealers.

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail —PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES, of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN TILLS GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Unavoidable postponement of the Public Auction Sale at Trivatoor of the Hull and Marine Store of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, on account of the concerned, to Thursday 29th January. Messrs. Oakes & Co. are instructed to give notice that the Public Sale, to the highest bidders, of the Screw Steamer *Jason* wrought Iron built, 2,688 Tons Register, length 315 feet, beam 42 feet, 350 Horse power as she lays stranded on the Trivatoor beach, nearly five miles North of Madras, in about seven feet water, and a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, also of the Engines, Masts, Yards, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire Rope Rigging, Cordage, Patent Pumps, Boats Capstans, Wheels, Water Tanks, Blocks, Old Iron, Copper, Bell Metal, and sundry Marine Stores has been postponed as above to Thursday 29th January. Madras, 8th January 1863.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the change of the date of departure of the English Mail, the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will by held on THURSDAY, the 29th, instead of WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, as notified in former Advertisements.

J. WRAY, Byculla Club, 9th Jan. 1863. Honorary Secretary.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date. STEARNS, HOBART & Co. Bombay, 1st January 1863.

CAUTION.—A CHEQUE, drawn on the Bank of Bombay, by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esquire, payable to Colonel Rivers or bearer, No. 56696 dated 20th January 1863, for Rupees 21,042, has been lost; payment has been stopped at the Bank. WALTER SCOTT, Major-General, Chief Engineer at the Presidency. Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

LOST! 300 RUPEES REWARD.—Between the 15th and 20th January, a BANK OF BOMBAY NOTE for Rs. 1,000, was paid by mistake for a Bank Note of Rs. 10, in one of the European Mercantile Offices in the Fort. Whoever brings the same back to C.C. *Gazette* Office, will receive a REWARD of Rs. 300, and whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of the Note will receive a Reward of Rs. 150.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED).—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Offices of the undersigned, at 4 o'clock on THURSDAY 5th February, when the following Proposal will be brought forward:

That No. 9 Clause be struck out of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors, RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers. Bombay, 26th January 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Contract for the conveyance of Passengers' Luggage and Parcels on the Thull Ghaut between the stations of Egutpoora and Kussara.

TENDERS will be received for the conveyance of the Parcel and Luggage, &c. Traffic over the Thull Ghaut between Egutpoora and Egutpoora stations from the 15th February 1863 until the completion of the works upon the Thull Ghaut section.

A form of Tender, with conditions of Contract can be obtained on application at this office.

Tenders sealed and marked "Tender for working the Parcel and Luggage, &c. Traffic over the Thull Ghaut" must be lodged with the Secretary to this Company at his office at Byculla not later than 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 4th February 1863.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager. Bombay Terminus, Traffic Manager's Office, 16th Jan. 1863.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

મુંબઇ રાજીએલ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—TENTH & ELEVENTH CALL EACH OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE. The Shareholders of the Company are requested to pay into the Mercantile Bank of Bombay, Limited, the Tenth Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 14th day of February 1863; and the Eleventh Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 16th day of March 1863, after which respective dates, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all over-due Calls, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture.

The Bank Officers will receive the amount of the above mentioned Calls only from persons producing the Share-Certificates issued by the Company, certifying the payment of all the previous Calls, and only in the name of the holder of such Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors, SHAPOORJEE FRAMJEE, Acting Secretary. Company's Office, No. 25 Medow Street, Bombay, 8th January 1863.

P. S.—Such of the Shareholders who have as yet not paid the Arrears of Calls and have not yet applied for Share-Certificates, are requested to do so without any further delay. S. F. Acting Secretary.

MR. FREDERICK ROWLAND, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Bellasis Road, Bombay, begs to inform Officers Commanding Corps that he is now prepared to supply every description of Military Accoutrement, Saddlery, &c., Brass Waist and Breast Plates, ornamented with Devices, embossed or engraved.

Managers of Railway Workshops, Spinning and Cotton Press Factories, and Factories where the Machinery require Leather Beltings, are informed that Mr. F. R. will undertake to execute orders for every description of Machinery Band, Belts, &c., and has always on hand Leather Dressed and Undressed, also prepared White Raw Hides for Laces.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit a like favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co. British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. MCAULEY, To First Floor, No. 4, Grant Buildings.

Per last Overland Mail.

A choice assortment of fashionable MOURNING AND FANCY MILLINERY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 28 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to TREACHER & Co.'s.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

Wanted.

WANTED, by a Young European Widow who has no children, passage to England as Lady's Maid, either overland or via Cape. Apply to "B," at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good CORRESPONDING CLERK. Apply personally to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort, with Testimonials and References. None but a steady business man need apply.

WANTED.—An experienced DIVER. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE BUSJOMJEE SONS, No. 27, Apollo Street Lane.

A RESPECTABLE PORTUGUESE wishes an engagement in a Mercantile Firm or in any other employment where he could make himself generally useful. He possesses a good experience with the Coast produce, and can speak French well, accustomed to purchase, receive, weigh, measure, and deliver for export and import, also checking Invices, Bills of Lading, and Manifest, and would study the interest of his employers. Highly satisfactory reference given, apply to "D. C.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A five Oar fast-pulling Dundee-built Jolly Boat, with Sail, Mast, and Anchors, in good condition. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette* Office. 17th January 1863.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III. Rupee, New Edition, by post.* *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS. —FOR SALE.—
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Hester, Jigger, Frosting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Ladle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Old Church Fort.

Books, etc. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,
In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages.
THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF
THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit.*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished. *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concering the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 3.

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the calendar and the advertisements, as regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt edges and bevels, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed wherever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 1.

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its being a well-timed duty, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* recommends itself to us as a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to India (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads. There was but one Insurrection in the East Indies. Acts of the Legislative Council of India up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*. The Staff, Table of Pays, and Allowances, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Government Recently promulgated Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 5.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL VIEW or 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned.—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE EAST INDIES—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas: for one dozen copies, Rs. 44.

28, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL

JOHNSON'S, PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Kleplegaum, Kenneree, and Ellorea, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD. Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

SYDENHAM SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS.

Schwann and Schleidin on the intimate structure of Animals, 8vo. cloth	Rs. 4 12
Rokitansky's Pathological Anatomy, 4 vols. 8vo	20 0
Oesterlen's Medical Logic, 8vo. cloth	4 12
Kolliker's Manual of Microscopic Anatomy, 2 vols. 8vo	16 0
Weld's Pathological Histology, 8vo. cloth	6 12
Dupuytren on the Blood vessels, 8vo. cloth	4 12
Dupuytren on the Bones, 8vo cloth	4 12
Harvey's (W.) Works 1 vol. 8vo	4 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

COMPLETION OF THE RE-ISSUE:
THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

In 23 volumes with all the original illustrations, crown 8vo. cloth, Rupees 110 the set; or separately Rs. 5 each vol.

Vols. 1 and 2.—Pickwick.
Vols. 3 and 4.—Nicholas Nickleby, 2 vols.
Vols. 5 and 6.—Martin Chuzzlewit, 2 vols.
Vols. 7 and 8.—Old Curiosity Shop and Miscellaneous pieces 2 vols.
Vols. 9 and 10.—Barnaby Rudge; and Hard Times, 2 vols.
Vols. 11.—Sketches by Boz.
Vols. 12.—Oliver Twist.
Vols. 13 and 14.—Dombey and Son.
Vols. 15 and 16.—David Copperfield.
Vols. 17.—Pictures from Italy; and American notes.
Vols. 18 and 19.—Bleak House, 2 vols.
Vols. 20 and 21.—Little Dorrit, 2 vols.
Vols. 22.—Christmas Books.
Vols. 23.—A Tale of Two Cities.

Also uniform in print and size with the above.

Great Expectations. Rs. 5-12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate: with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hygeian Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 14 Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of Life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN of TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.*

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

* Bill in price by post.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOKS. Fifth Edition Revised, Comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations in the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

Books etc. for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 8.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the Latest Surveys, are now available at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs	As.
Persian Gulf, Two Sheets	9	0
Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	9	0
African Coast, and Akyab	3	0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	7	0
Straits of Singapore	2	0
Red Sea on large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.
At considerably reduced Prices.

REPORT to the Committee of Privy Council, on Accidents which have occurred on Railways during 1856	Rs. 1 0
Indian Territories, Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to enquire into the Operation of the Acts 3 and 4, Will. 4, for the better government of Her Majesty's Indian Territories (1852)	4 0
Sixth Report, Indian Territories (1853)	2 0
Fifth Report Indian Territories (1853)	2 0
Correspondence relating to Disturbances in China	2 0
Fourth Report, Indian Territories (1853)	2 0
Report on the Ordnance Survey Commission; together with Minutes of Evidence and Appendix	1 0
East India: Transport of Troops	4 0
Return, East India: Cotton: Part 1. Bengal and North-Western Provinces	3 0
Report, Ameer Ali Morad's claim (Coffey's Petition)	2 0
Oude, Papers relating to	2 0
Further Papers relative to the Discovery of Gold in Australia	2 0
Correspondence respecting Relations with Persia	2 0
Fourth Report: Colonisation and Settlement (India)	3 0
Further Papers relative to the Insurrection in the East Indies. (No. 8) in Continuation of No. 6	2 0
East India (Education) 19th July 1854	1 0
Commissariat Accounts	1 0
East India; Ameer Ali Morad, Papers relating to (1852)	4 0
Victoria Regina: An Act for the better government of India (2nd August 1858)	
East India: King of Delhi. Copy of the Evidence taken before the Court appointed for the Trial of the King of Delhi	0 8
East India (Currency) Copy of all Correspondence relating to the Establishment of a Paper Currency in India; and of a Minute from the Right Honorable James Wilson, dated 15th October 1859	0 4
East India: Financial Measures, Sir Charles Trevelyan.	1 0
East India (Civil Service) Copy of a Despatch from the Government of India, dated 3rd June 1859, reviewing Report of the Commissioners for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India	
Further Papers (No. 9) (in Continuation of No. 7) relative to the Insurrection in the East Indies	5 0
Army (Purchase of Commissions, and Sir C. Trevelyan's evidence)	1 0
Report from the Select Committee on Colonization and Settlement (India)	1 0
East India (Telegraphs)	1 0
Third Report from the Select Committee on Packet and Telegraphic Contracts; together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, and Appendix	
East India (Army) Returns of the Strength, Regimentally, in Officers and Men and Horses, or the Regular Local Army of the seve al Arms in *India*, European and Native, in the different Presidencies, from the latest Returns; and of the number of Recruits at the Depot at Warley, and the number now on the voyage to India	4 0
East Indies: Return for Papers relating to the arrangements for a General Department of Account and Audit in India	0 2
Index to Report from the Select Committee on East India Railways	1 0
Conclusion of the Commissioner's Report on the Manufacture, Sale, and Tax on Salt in British India, in continuation of the Report laid before Parliament, by Her Majesty's Command on the 24th of April 1856. 2 Appendices	1 8
Report: Education in Behar	1 0
——: Territorial Disbursements	6 0
——: on the Godavery River	2 0
——: Education in Bombay	3 8
——: Moral and Material Progress of India 8 parts	9 0
——: Cost of the East India Army	3 0
Mr. Laing's Reply to Sir Charles Wood	7 0
General Report on Indian Administration, 1856	2 0
First Report of Commissioners on Judicial Establishments, Laws and Procedure in India, (1856)	3 0
Appendix to Papers on the Mutinies (1857)	7 0
——: (B) to Further Papers (No. 5), on the Mutinies (1858)	4 0
East India: King of Oude, Treaties with and Notices (1858)	1 4
Report on Ordnance Survey of U. Kingdom, 1855-56	8 0
——: Commissioners on Inns of Court and Chancery 1855	3 0
Report: New Westminster Bridge, 1856	1 8
Return: Return of all Bye-laws, Regulations, &c. 1857	2 0
Return: East India (Cotton) Part 1, Bengal and N. W. P. (1857)	4 0
Return: East India (Cotton) Part 2, Madras (1857)	5 0
——: Part 3, Bombay (1857)	
Colonization (India): Map shewing Localities of Principal Products and course of Trunk Railways	2 4
East India: Despatches relative to Issue of Paper Money (1862)	1 0
East India: Return of Revenue (printed 20th April 1858) for the year ending Dec. 1854	0 8
Minutes of Evidence (Taken before Select Committee on Nawab of Surat Treaty Bill, Part 1 (1856)	1 8
Ditto ditto ditto Part 2	0 8
Nawab of Surat: Correspondence between Mir Jaffer Ali, the Board of Control, and East India Directors	1 0
Nawab of Surat: Return of Treaties and Letters, &c. (1856)	0 8
Nawab of Surat: Correspondence on Property of, (1858)	
Protocol signed at Paris Jan. 6, 1857 for carrying out the Provisions of Treaty 30th, 1856	2 0
Treaties: made with Native States since May 1854, copies of all	2 8
East India (Torture): Copies of all Letters, &c. &c. relating to case of Alleged Torture in India together with copy of Instructions issued, &c. &c. 1857	2 0
Papers: Opium Trade in China, 1842-1856	1 4
Returns: Copy of every Account registered by Assurance Companies up to 18th July 1856	1 0
Papers: Proceedings of Naval Forces at Canton (1857)	2 0
Ditto Further Proceedings ditto	0 8
China: Correspondence Registration of Vessels at Hongkong	0 8
China: Chinese Prisoners at Hongkong	0 8
Report of Commissioners on Promotion and Retirement in the Higher Ranks of the Army	1 0
First Report Civil Service Commission, 1856	2 0
Report and Appendix: Best Mode of Re-organizing system for training Officers for Scientific Corps, 2 Parts	8 0
Report: Conveyance of Mails by Railways 1854	3 0
——: Purchase and Sale of Commissions in the Army (1857)	5 0
Correspondence with United States respecting Central America	2 8
Paper relating to recruiting in U. States	2 0
Correspondence: Relations with Persia, 1857	2 0
Returns: objects, names and places of Business of all Assurance Companies and Accounts registered (1856)	2 0
Sixth Report: Indian Territories, 1853	2 0
Report: Foreign Military Education	1 0
——: Railways, 1853	1 8
——: 1855	2 0
Captain Galton's Report: Railways of U. States	2 0
Return: Correspondence: Guano in the Islands of Jiblea, Hiskie and Ghurzood	1 8
Returns; Advantages held out to Retired Indian Officers on settling in H. M. Colonies	1 0
Treaty of Peace between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia, (1857)	1 0
Return charges, &c. incurred in the growth of Opium, (1857)	0 8
Report Commissioners on Salt (Under cancel)	0 4
Papers in Continuation of Report on Salt, 1856	1 0
Conclusion of Report on Salt, 1856	
Correspondence: Revision of Assessment in South Arcot; Nerriah Agency in Ganjam and Orissa; Administration of Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Public Works Department, 1857	1 0
Minutes and Correspondence: Hindustan and Thibet Road, &c. &c.	2 8
Returns of Names of all Officers who served in the Crimea, &c. &c. 1857	1 8
Return: Area, Population, &c. of India, 1857	1 0
Return: Correspondence; dismissal of Messrs. Ali Akhbar, (1858)	1 0
Return: Number of Persons employed on Railways in United Kingdom on June 30, 1855, &c. &c. &c.	0 8
Return: Outlay on Railways in India amounts paid, &c. &c. (Map), 1857	0 8
Return: East India (Judicial Establishments, &c.) 1857	0 8
Return: East India Annexation of Berar 1856	1 8
Return: East India (Miscarriage) and (Idolatry), 1858	1 0
Return: East India Liberty of the Press, 1857	1 0
Return: East India Bombay; Titles of Land Commission 1857	1 0
Return: East India Tenures of Land and Land Tax under the several Presidencies	1 0
Minutes: Committee of Council on Education, &c. &c. 1855-6	3 0

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to ROBERTS-SON DUNBAR at Messrs. R. & A. HORMUSJEE.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

DEBAIN'S ANTIPHONEL.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR AN ORGANIST OR HARMONIUM PLAYER, by which a Person without the knowledge of Music, can play the common Hymn Tunes, Psalms, and Chants. It can easily

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

Wednesday, 28th January 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	99 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	Par.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	18 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	10 per ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	68 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	21 premium.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co..	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,300 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Edinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs.4,800 p.sh.pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £.20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay & N. Co.	500	32 per share ...	Rs. 100 per sh
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Coratie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs.20 00 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96

" Loan 1833-36 ..... } 94½
" Loan 1842-43 .....
" Loan 1854-55 .....

Now Five per Cent. Loan 105

Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 313
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£4 5s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 2s. 6d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (27th January 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	395 to 400
Old Surat	"	405 to 410
Old Dholleras, and Bhownugger	"	415 to 420
New Omrawuttee	"	422 to 425
Old Comptas	"	422 to 423
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	540 to 542
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	418 to 420
Old Veravul	"	370 to 375
New Khandeish	"	410 to 415
Old Portatchee	"	380 to 385
New Accote	"	425 to 426
Old Mangalore	"	385 to 390
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,523 to 1,530.		
SEEDS.—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-3 to 6-4
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	38 to 40
Niger	"	27 to 28

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

DURING the past fortnight a rather active business has been transacted in *Piece Goods*; there is decided improvement in demand from the up-country dealers, and the local dealers have also come forward as buyers at the current rates; the speculators, however, have been operating less freely. The clearances from the bazar are fair, and a slight advance has been established in the prices of several descriptions of cloth. Importers now show more willingness to meet the requirements of dealers; if they continue firm, no doubt the market will see a further rise of prices. *Yarns* have risen in value. *Metals* generally are much depressed.

In the Export Market a pretty considerable amount of business has been done, principally in *Cotton*, the demand for which continues active at rising prices. The enquiry for Wool is also brisk at advanced rates. *Seeds* are generally quiet at about former rates.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—*Grey Shirtings* of all descriptions have been in fair request, and in most instances the quotations are higher. *Grey Longcloths* are enquired for to a moderate extent at former rates. *Grey Domestics* have but a small enquiry, and prices average about twelve annas per lb. *Grey Twills* are in active demand and fetch higher prices. *Grey T Cloths, Madapollams, Cambrics*, and *Printers* are in good demand at advanced rates. *Grey Jaconets* shew an improvement both in value and demand. *Grey Mulls* are dull, with the exception of fine makes which are in request.

For White Goods the demand is good and a fair amount of business has been done at advanced rates. *Shirtings, Madapollams*, and *Cambrics* are actively enquired for, and quoted at higher figures. *Jaconets* are in fair enquiry at steady rates. *Dimities* maintain previous rates. *Lappets* of common description are in active demand at advanced prices; other kinds are enquired for occasionally at steady rates; *Colored Lappets*, common to middling, are scarce and wanted at full rates. *Dhoties* are in good demand and prices show an advance. *Mulls* and *Tanjibs* also fetch better rates.

In *Colored Goods* and *Prints*, there is very little business doing, but the prices continue firm.

Turkey Red Goods are moving off rather slowly; but prices are firmly maintained.

The transactions of the fortnight comprise:—

(From the 10th to the 26th instant inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings.

1500	Pieces,	40 in. 38 yds,	9	lbs.	.....	9 2 3 p. pce.
6500	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8		.....	8 1 0
850	"	40 in. 38 yds,	6		.....	6 5 0
3000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	7		.....	6 14 0
3000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8		.....	7 14 0
4000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8		.....	7 13 6
850	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8	4 oz.	.....	8 1 0
3600	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8	4	.....	8 1 0
1350	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8	8	.....	6 12 0
150	"	40 in. 38 yds,	7	14	.....	7 13 0
800	"	40 in. 38 yds,	6	4	.....	6 6 0
1000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	5	4	.....	5 6 0
1000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	5	8	.....	5 12 0
5000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8	4	.....	8 3 0
950	"	40 in. 38 yds,	5	4	.....	5 6 0
3000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8	4	.....	8 1 0
2000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8		.....	8 0 0
1000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	7		.....	7 0 0
1000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8	4	.....	8 1 0
1000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8	4	.....	8 0 6
500	"	40 in. 38 yds,	9	10	.....	9 5 0
850	"	40 in. 38 yds,	7		.....	7 0 6
500	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8		.....	7 9 0
4000	"	45 in. 38 yds,	6	12	.....	6 12 0
950	"	45 in. 38 yds,	6	12	.....	6 12 0
1250	"	45 in. 38 yds,	8		.....	8 0 0
2500	"	45 in. 38 yds,	8		.....	8 0 0
2000	"	45 in. 38 yds,	8		.....	8 0 0
250	"	50 in. 38 yds,	10		.....	9 6 0
850	"	50 in. 38 yds,	10		.....	9 4 0
1000	"	50 in. 38 yds,	10		.....	9 4 0
500	"	50 in. 38 yds,	10		.....	9 6 0
1400	"	54 in. 38 yds,	11		.....	10 2 0
1050	"	54 in. 38 yds,	11		.....	10 0 0
1250	"	54 in. 38 yds,	10		.....	9 2 0
1250	"	54 in. 38 yds,	11		.....	10 0 0
700	"	60 in. 38 yds,	12		.....	10 6 0
5000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	6		.....	6 4 0
1000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8	2	.....	8 2 0
3000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	5	12	.....	6 0 0
3000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	6	8	.....	6 11 0
5000	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8½		.....	8 2 0
500	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8	6	.....	8 3 0
3000	"	45 in. 38 yds,	9		.....	9 2 0
2500	"	45 in. 38 yds,	9		.....	8 0 6
1000	"	50 in. 38 yds,	9		.....	8 14 0
1000	"	54 in. 38 yds,	10		.....	9 4 0
1000	"	54 in. 38 yds,	11		.....	10 2 0
250	"	54 in. 38 yds,	10		.....	9 9 0

Grey Long Cloths.

1000	Pieces,	36 in. 36 yds,	8	lbs. 12 oz.	.....	7 5 0
1000	"	40 in. 36 yds,	9		.....	7 7 0

Grey Madapollams.

850	Pieces,	32 in. 24 yds,	3	lbs.	.....	3 2 0
600	"	32 in. 24 yds,	3		.....	3 2 0
2000	"	32 in. 24 yds,	2	10 oz.	.....	2 11 0
700	"	32 in. 24 yds,	3		.....	3 2 0
5750	"	32 in. 24 yds,	3		.....	3 4 0
5000	"	32 in. 24 yds,	3		.....	3 2 0
1000	"	32 in. 24 yds,	3		.....	3 4 0
10000	"	32 in. 24 yds,	3	(to arrive)	...	3 0 0
2000	"	32 in. 24 yds,	2	14	...	3 1 0
4000	"	32 in. 24 yds,	3		...	3 3 0
4000	"	32 in. 24 yds,	3		...	3 1 0
2000	"	32 in. 24 yds,	3		...	3 2 0
2000	"	32 in. 24 yds,	3		...	3 0 0
2000	"	32 in. 24 yds,	3		...	3 1 3

Grey Jaconets.

600	Pieces,	40 in. 32 yds,	3	lbs. 8 oz.	...	2 13 0
2400	"	45 in. 30 yds,	3	14	.....	3 3 0
2000	"	45 in. 30 yds,	3	12	.....	3 2 0
2000	"	45 in. 30 yds,	3		.....	3 1 0
2000	"	45 in. 30 yds,	3		.....	3 0 0
2000	"	45 in. 30 yds,	3		.....	2 15 0

Grey T Cloths.

4000	Pieces,	30 in. 24 yds,	6	lbs.	.....	5 0 0
7000	"	30 in. 24 yds,	6		.....	5 0 0
3000	"	30 in. 24 yds,	6		.....	5 0 0
5000	"	30 in. 24 yds,	6		.....	4 15 6
75000	"	30 in. 24 yds,	6		.....	5 0 0
1000	"	30 in. 24 yds,	7		.....	5 10 0
400	"	32 in. 24 yds,	6	8	.....	5 5 0

Grey Domestics.

300	Pieces,	30 in. 36 yds,	21	lbs. 8 oz.	...	17 12 0
60	"	30 in. 72 yds,	16		.....	13 2 0
150	"	30 in. 80 yds,	18		.....	14 9 0
450	"	25 in. 72 yds,	18		.....	14 14 0

Grey Drills.

3000	Pieces,	30 in. 30 yds,	9	lbs.	.....	7 0 0
2500	"	30 in. 30 yds,	8		.....	6 2 0

Grey Printers.

1000	Pieces,	26 in. 30 yds,	4	lbs. 4 oz.	...	4 3 0
1000	"	20 in. 30 yds,	4	4	.....	4 10 0

Grey Dhoties.

4000	Pairs,	45 in, 10 yds,			.....	2 11 0 p. pair

White Shirtings.

750	Pieces,	36 in, 40 yds,			.....	6 2 0 p. pce.
600	"	54 in, 40 yds,			.....	9 13 0
200	"	36 in, 40 yds,			.....	7 4 0
350	"	50 in, 40 yds,			.....	11 0 0

White Jacconets.

1500	Pieces,	45 in, 20 yds,		3 to 3	15	0
4000	"	40 in, 20 yds,		4 to 6	13	0
6400	"	40 in, 20 yds,		3 to 1	0	0

White Mulls.

100	Pieces,	45 in, 20 yds,			.....	6 14 0
400	"	45 in, 20 yds,			.....	7 14 0
7500	"	40 in, 20 yds,	Rs.	1 12 to 3	0	0
2900	"	40 in, 20 yds,		1 13 to 3	3	0
7500	"	40 in, 20 yds,		1 13 6 to 3	3	6

White Dorias.

1000	Pieces,	33 in, 24 yds,			.....	4 3 0
2900	"	33 in, 24 yds,			.....	3 15 0

White Dhoties.

150	Pairs,	45 in, 10 yds,			.....	4 4 0 p. pair
300	"	45 in, 10 yds,			.....	4 4 0
2400	"	54 in, 11 yds,			.....	3 6 0
4000	"	45 in, 10 yds,			.....	2 15 0
1000	"	45 in, 10 yds,			.....	2 7 6

White Tanjib.

7000	Pieces,	36 in, 20 yds,	2	lbs. 2 oz.	...	2 8 0 p. pce.

White Lappets.

1300	Pieces,	40 in, 10 yds,			.....	1 7 0

White Lappets Scarfs.

500	Pairs,	40 in, 3 yds,			.....	1 1 0 p. pair

White Cambrics.

400	Pieces,	40 in, 12 yds,			.....	2 2 0 p. pce.
400	"	40 in, 12 yds,			.....	2 4 0

Dyed Madapollams.

1050	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,			.....	4 2 6
1000	"	24 in, 28 yds,			.....	4 4 6

Turkey Red Printed Jacconets.

700	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	6 14 0

Turkey Red Printed Mulls.

800	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	6 2 0

Turkey Red Mulls.

100	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,			.....	5 0 0

Turkey Red Prints.

400	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,			.....	8 4 0

Turkey Red Scarfs.

3000	Pieces,	64 in, 24 yds,			.....	1 10 0
1500	"	58 in, 24 yds,			.....	1 8 0

Turkey Red Twills.

50	Pieces,	36 in, 48 yds,			.....	2 0 8

Turkey Red Cambrics.

250	Pieces,	33 in, 24 yds,			.....	7 0 0

TWIST.—The market has remained without transactions of any moment; but the prices of both *Mule* and *Water Twists* have advanced about half to one anna. *T. Red Twist* is at present in little request, and is nominally quoted at about former rates. *Orange* and *Green* have a slight enquiry, and pieces remain unchanged. Sales are:—

Mule Twist.

30	Bales	300 lbs. Nos.	30		.....	at As. 15½ per lb.
65	"	300	"	40	.....	" 17
20	"	300	"	40	.....	" 17½
33	"	300	"	50	.....	" 18½
10	"	300	"	60	.....	" 20½

Water Twist.

40	Bales	300 lbs.	Nos.	30	.....	at As. 17

Mock Water

90	Bales	300 lbs.	Nos.	30	.....	at As. 16

Imperial Twist.

5	Bales	300 lbs.	No.	40	.....	at Rs. 1-3½

Turkey Red Twist.

30	Bales	300 lbs.	Nos.	30, 60	.....	at Rs. 1-10½
20	"	300	"	40, 50	.....	" 1-14½
20	"	300	"	30, 50	.....	" 1-8½
1000	Tons	Lands Welsh		Hartely Coals	.....	at Rs. 16 p. cwt

METALS.—These continue much depressed. The demand for *Copper* is very limited and in order to move off the heavy supplies, lower rates are accepted. *Yellow Metal* is dull and unchanged in value. For *Iron* of all descriptions the enquiry is very small, and owing to the accumulation of stocks lower offers are made. *Steel* is quiet at former rates. *Lead* is neglected and quoted at lower figures. *Spelter* commands but little attention, and prices are barely maintained. *Tin Plates* are quoted somewhat lower. *Quicksilver* is firm, and prices rather show an upward tendency. Sales are:—

500	Cwt.	Copper Braziers			.....	Rs. a. p. 58 0 0 p. cwt.
200	"	Ditto.			.....	58 0 0
450	"	Ditto.			.....	58 0 0
1000	"	Ditto Tile			.....	54 8 0
200	"	Yellow Metal Sheathing			.....	45 12 0
400	"	Do. Do.	Braziers		.....	44 8 0
300	"	Do. Do.	Do.		.....	44 8 0
700	Cwt.	Spelter			.....	10 2 0
500	Boxes	Tin Plates			.....	2 2 0 p. box.

COALS have again fallen in price and quoted about Rs. 17 to 19. *Coke* is worth Rs. 18 to 19.

SAFFRON remains dull at Rs. 21 to 22 per lb.

COCHINEAL is quiet at Rs. 1-8 as. to Rs. 1-14 as.

CORKS of suitable descriptions are readily saleable.

CORDAGE is in very limited demand, and quoted lower.

THREADS and UMBRELLAS still continue dull.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has continued very brisk during the fortnight, and a considerable advance has been established in the prices, owing to the receipt of encouraging advices from Liverpool. It closes firm with a decidedly upward tendency, there being many buyers but few sellers. Of ready cotton the stocks are small and of very inferior quality. Sales are:—

Candy.			Rs. p. candy.
100	New Dholleras	.....	380½ (to arr. in April & May.)
200	Do.	.....	381
250	Do.	.....	380 (to arr. in April & May.)
250	Do.	.....	390 (do.)
1000	Do.	.....	390 (to arr. in March & April.)
250	Do.	.....	391 (to arrive in April & May.)
250	Do.	.....	393 (do.)
300	Do.	.....	396 (to arr. in April & May.)
300	Do.	.....	396 (do.)
1250	Do.	.....	397½ (do.)
700	Do.	.....	397 (do.)
300	Do.	.....	405 (do.)
250	Do.	.....	407 (do.)
250	Do.	.....	408 (do.)
125	Do.	.....	410 (do.)
200	Do.	.....	410 (do.)
1000	Do. Nowlod	.....	410 (to arr. in February.)
250	New Omrawuttee	.....	401 (to arr. in March & April.)
400	Do.	.....	395 to 398 (without selection.)
100	Do.	.....	410 to 411
50	Do.	.....	405½ (do.)
50	Do.	.....	404½ (do.)
250	Do. Ackote	.....	372 (to arr. in March & April.)
500	Do.	.....	372 (do.)
50	Do.	.....	415 (do.)
200	Oomrawuttee	.....	380 (do.)
100	Do.	.....	410
200	Do.	.....	420 (to arr. in 1 month.)
500	New Verawul	.....	366 (to arr. in April & May.)
150	Do.	.....	370 (do.)
100	Do.	.....	370 (do.)
100	Compta	.....	385
200	Do.	.....	388
100	Do.	.....	387
350	Do.	.....	393½ (without selection.)
50	Do.	.....	409
100	Do.	.....	414
100	New Egunghaut	.....	420 (to arr. in February.)
150	Do.	.....	435 (do.)
200	Dharwar Ginned	.....	525

WOOL.—The demand is very active, and prices are again rising. Stocks, however, are rather limited.

HEMP.—The demand is improving and higher rates are being asked.

OILSEEDS.—The market has remained quiet without change of any moment. *Linseed* is in moderate stock and obtainable at about former rates. *Rapeseed* can be procured at about Rs. 7½. *Sesame Seed* is worth Rs. 34 to 40 according to quality. *Niger Seed* is quoted Rs. 24 to 25. *Ground Nuts* are procurable at Rs. 25 to 26, and *Poppy Seed* for Rs. 7½.

COFFEE.—Stocks in the market are trifling. *Malabar* can be had at Rs. 12 to 13; but *Mocha* is almost out of stock and held for R. 14 to 15.

PEPPER remains without any change.

SALTPETRE is moderately enquired for at somewhat cheaper rates.

MADDER ROOT.—*Muscat* can be procured at Rs. 3½ to 4.

GUMS.—*Ammoniac, Aminie, Arabic*, and Assafœteda command an advance on previous quotations; *Benjamin* is quoted lower; while in other sorts there is nothing particular to notice.

GALLS are scarce and held for very high rates.

SENNA is sold at rather dearer prices.

OPIUM.—The market has assumed a very firm tone, and notwithstanding heavy importations from the interior, prices have advanced to Rs 1,510 to 1,515 for drug on the spot, and Rs. 1,615 for delivery in May next. In Malwa also prices are higher than they have ranged for a long time past. The reason is, that the present crop being most used up there will be very little available as the season advances.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

THE Money Market continues easy, and the Bank's rates of discount are still unaltered. The last return of the Bank of Bombay is as follows:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	"	83,01,872
Other Deposits	"	98,71,413
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	"	6,00,012
Rest	"	3,22,391
	Rupees	2,43,20,688

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	12,54,765
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	"	41,35,576
Credit Accounts on do. do.	"	7,41,545
Bills discounted	"	63,32,190
Dead Stock	"	3,49,253
Balances with Branches and Agents	"	19,38,622
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash	Rs. 22,90,331	
Securities	" 20,11,541	
	"	43,01,872
Cash and Currency Notes	"	52,66,865
	Rupees	2,43,20,688

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES are rather in less demand we quote Fours 94½; *Fives*, 105; *Fives-and-a-half* 112.

EXCHANGE on England has again advanced, and very heavy settlements of Bills have been made for this mail, while the supply of Paper in the market is still abundant. We quote for 6 months' sight *Bank Bills* 2s. 014/16d. to 2s. 015/16d.; for *Credits*, 2s. 1d.; and for *Documents*, 2s. 1¼d.

On France we quote 6 months' sight Frs. 2.65.

On Calcutta, 60 days' sight Bills at Rs. 98½ to 98⅝; and at sight Rs. 99⅜.

On China, at 60 days' sight, Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the Englishman, Jan. 19.)

CORRECTED UP TO NOON, MONDAY, 19TH JAN., 1863.

SINCE the departure of last out-going mail we are in receipt of telegraphic news *via* Bombay dated London the 24th December. The steamer *Nemesis*, with the London mails of the 10th December arrived at her moorings in the river on the afternoon of the 12th, and her mails were delivered in town in the course of the same evening. The Express portion of the London mails of the 18th December *via* Bombay, has just come to hand. Our own latest European telegrams are dated 25th December.

PRODUCE MARKET.—A slight rise in freights has rather checked the activity of this market, though it is well supplied with most staple articles.

IMPORT MARKET.—For the last two or three days the market has been quiet. Dealers had previously bought pretty freely, and now seem disposed to look on for a little. Holders, as a rule, are very firm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There has been more doing in government stocks, and sales have been made at somewhat lower rates. The chief sellers have been the banks, and there seems little chance of any great advance in value.

MONEY MARKET.—The money market remains as reported by last mail, without change in rates. The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the last six months at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum or something less than 6 per cent. on the present value of the shares. The following is the report of the week ending 14th January 1863:—

Liabilities.			
Proprietors' Capital paid up		1,09,99,999	0 0
Reserve Fund		16,69,982	9 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office, Rs. 4,56,02,871 2 10		4,82,82,775	7 11
Do. do. at Branches. 26,79,904 5 1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,24,39,920	4 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,54,217	3 2
Bank Notes Outstanding		29,46,954	0 0
Sundries		7,44,337	4 9
Total Rs.		7,65,29,095	13 8
Assets.			
Government Securities, Investment No. 1.		15,72,953	4 2
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,18,31,912	12 3
Accounts of Credit on do.	do.	9,40,632	8 5
Mercantile Bills Discounted at do.	do.	71,19,711	2 4
Dead Stock do.	do.	2,08,627	14 11
Stamps, do.	do.	8,634	4 9
Bankers' Balances		1,48,466	13 1
Sundries		7,50,171	11 10
Total Rs.		2,25,81,110	7 9
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office Rs. 2,97,11,584	14 8		
Do. do. at Branches ... 11,51,586	5 1		
	3,08,63,171 3 9		
Do. invested in Govt. Securities and claims against Govt.	88,91,286 4 2	3,97,54,457	7 11
Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office	84,33,490 0 0		
Do. in Silver do.	19,52,801 0 6		
	1,03,86,291 0 6		
Bank's Reserve in Notes at Branches	10,57,590 0 0		
Do. in Silver do.	27,49,646 13 6		
	38,07,236 13 6	1,41,93,527	14 0
Total Rs.		7,65,29,095	13 0

EXCHANGE.—A very moderate amount of business has been done for this opportunity in exchange. The supply of merchants' bills has been limited, and the banks are not in the market for large amounts. On London the bank rates are 2-09/16 to 2-0⅜; Credits from 2-0⅝ to 2-011/16; and Documentary from 2-0⅜ to 2-013/16. There is no change in the rates on France, and very few bills are offering. On China sales have been made at from 219 to 221½, and on Mauritius 51¼ to 52 for 30 and 60 days' sight bills.

FREIGHTS.—Our freight market continues firm, with little or no alteration over our last quotations. The following are to-day's rates:—For rice, sugar, saltpetre, from £2 to £3-15 per ton; seeds, £4-15 to £5; cotton, jute, hides, &c., £5 to £5-5 indigo and piece-goods, £6 per ton. For Ceylon little or no enquiry. Mauritius, Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 2-8; and China, $1-25 to $1-50 for rice, and $2 for saltpetre. For the two latter ports there is still a good enquiry. The following vessels have been chartered since last mail:—*Nomade*, French, 366 tons, to load a cargo of rice for the Colonies, at £5-15 per ton; *E. F. Max*, Austrian, 919 tons, to load a cargo of rice for Hong Kong, at $1-35 per bag, or Shanghai at $1-65—half freight payable here at the exchange of Rs. 210; *Maritana*, B., 1,208 tons, to load a cargo of rice for Hong Kong, at $1-25 for Hong Kong, or $1-50 for Shanghai; *Calabar*, B., 671 tons, to load a cargo of rice for Mauritius at Rs. 2-4 per bag; *Scarp*, B., 646 tons, to load a cargo of rice for Mauritius at Rs. 2-3 per bag, and light freight at Rs. 22 per ton; *Progress*, B., 510 tons, sold to Natives for the sum of Rs. 28,000: *Sibyl*, A. 692 tons, sold to Natives for the sum of Rs. 73,750: *Agamemnon*, B., 1,700 tons, engaged to convey invalids to London at from Rs. 240 to Rs. 310 per adult; *La Foi*, 576 tons, to load a cargo for Havre at 11½ frs. all round; *Bold Hunter*, A., 700 tons to load a cargo to Falmouth for orders, at £4-2-6; *Albatross*, 1,030, to load for London at £4-3-3 all round; *Sibyl*, 692 tons, 7,000 bags rice, engaged for Hong Kong at $1-40 per bag.

INDIGO.—Upwards of 70,000 maunds, or fully two-thirds of the crop, are now out of the market. Prices have again given way, and may now be quoted at 8 annas to 1 rupee per md. below the London October sales rates. Nearly all the Bengal indigo has been sold; about three-fourths of the Tirhoot and one-third of the Benares, but only about a fourth of the Doab indigo has changed hands. At the present rate of sales the seasons will be over in another month.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	..... 2s.	0¾d. do.
" 3	do.	..... 2s.	0¾d. do.
" 2	do.	..... 2s.	0¾d. do.
" 1	do.	..... 2s.	0d. do.
" on demand		.....	
On Scotland	do.	..... }	1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland	do.	..... }	
Circular Notes at 3 days' sight		.....	1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.			1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcut

tain and Mr. Sayre, that she is otherwise likely ere long to have a successful rival in Western China in her opium trade. We are not now expressing an opinion for or against the opium trade: we are merely stating a matter of fact, that if a way is not made for the superior opium of India to reach the Western Chinese, to check growth and manufacture of the drug in the Western Provinces of China, where the poppy is being extensively cultivated for the purpose of trade, India will ere long have a successful rival in this trade from which so large a portion of her revenue is now derived. Colonel Phayre reports that a party of Chinese from Western China had just then, at the time of his writing, reached Rangoon, bringing as merchandise among other Chinese products, 2000 *lbs. of opium*, close upon a ton. The reasons why Britain and British India should interest themselves generally in this scheme are weighty.

"Russia, says a Home contemporary, having possessed herself of the great river Amoor which runs a course of 1800 miles to the Pacific ocean, is laying telegraphs and tramways to it across southern Siberia. And she gave us a proof of the efficiency and rapidity of her means of intelligence when the news of the treaty with China reached us, via. St. Petersburgh, several weeks sooner than by any other route.

"While Russia by this means obtains access to the north Pacific, commands the Sea of Japan, and can operate on Thibet and China along their whole north, France is looking out for herself in the south. She is acquiring Cochin China with its long range of coast, its rich country and its navigable rivers: of the principal of which—the Cambogia, flowing from eastern Thibet through western China, her capture and occupation of Saigon, gives her the command.

"We do not say that we ought to view these Asiatic acquisitions of other European powers as hostile. It were very narrow-minded in us to regard the populous and rich countries of the east as a trading preserve of ours. There is there ample room for the commerce of all civilized nations. We have led the way: and need wonder, or begrudge, that others should follow the example.

"At the same time we must remember the new relations which these powers now exist to us and to ourselves. Steam navigation, railroads, and telegraphs, have changed the face of the earth, both for purposes of commerce and war. Where trade goes, there also go power, commercial rivalries and jealousies; and there people are brought within the range of those great causes of strife that affect, at times, all nations. We must push on our commerce: and with it we must have railroads, telegraphs, and steam fleets, with every facility for repairing and defending them. In the effectual establishment of our power in many quarters of the globe and our everywhere present commerce, we have facilities which other countries cannot obtain for many years to come. We have a great start in the race: and it will be easy for us, by availing ourselves of our advantages, to keep the advance and hold our pre-eminence."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 27th *Jan.*, 6-45 P.M.

Steamer *Nubia* from Calcutta anchored.

LOCAL.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 27th January 1863.

BROACH.—Fine; N.E. light.
BULSAR.—Fair and cool.
CANNANORE.—Fair S.W. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Cool; winds light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair; moderate N.E.
MADRAS.—Heavy rain N.E. Ther. 78.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MALE AND FEMALE ORPHANAGE.

THE Collector of Bombay has addressed the following letter to the Commissioners:—

"GENTLEMEN,—In forwarding herewith, extract para 3, of a report from the Acting Collector, No. 723, dated 28th October last, together with the sketch therein referred to, I have the honor under instructions from Government contained in Mr. Acting Secretary Robertson's letter, No. 4528, dated 16th ultimo, to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether you are willing to part with the ground required for building the Presbyterian Male and Female Orphanage.

"2. The land required contains about 10,000 square yards and when purchased was valued by Government at some Rupees 5,626, which sum in case of your consenting to part with the ground would, I presume, be deducted from the amount of purchase money advanced to the Municipality. I have, &c.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Extract of para 3, referred to in the preceding letter:—

"3. The other site B is part of the Freelands property the portion of which Mr. Hamilton refers to as in view for the purposes of the Committee, being that roughly denoted by the yellow boundary. Respecting this ground a Resolution was passed by Government in the General Department on the 10th June 1859, from para 2 of which it would appear that the right of disposal of any portion of the property is vested in the Municipal Commissioners, but in the event of its being sold the proceeds should be credited to Government in part payment of the purchase money advanced to the Municipality. Hence it has first to be ascertained whether the Municipal Commissioners are prepared to part with a portion of the ground advertised to."

The site selected is that above referred to and is situated immediately opposite the Victoria Gardens on the opposite side of the Parel Road.

MINUTE BY MAJOR CURTIS.—"If we are free to dispose of the land in question, I should certainly object to take Rs. 5,626 for 10,000 yards. The value of ground for building in that locality must be at least Rupees four per yard."

The report of the Commissioners Surveyor runs as follows:

"I am strongly opposed, as the Commissioners are, I believe, aware, to part with any ground, whether immediately required for public purposes or not. At the present time the Presidency is rising so fast that I think it would be most injudicious to sell at the present time, when by renting for a term of years the Commissioners could increase the resources of the Municipal Fund and be able a few years hence, to realize perhaps more than double the amount they could now obtain by disposing of ground in their charge."

Notwithstanding the above the Acting Clerk to the Commissioners has addressed the following letter to the Collector of Bombay:—

"SIR,—I am desired by the Municipal Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3 of the 5th instant, and to inform you in reply that they have no objection to the ground being made use of for the purpose and in the manner required by your letter.—I have, &c.

"D. DURHAM,
Acting Clerk."

THE COLABA CAUSEWAY.—In reply to a letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay, No. 2, dated 5th January 1863, stating that the Commissioners are prepared to defray half the expense of a road parallel to the Colaba Causeway, with a view to admit of the construction of a tramway across the Causeway, to enable the Contractor of the Apollo Bay reclamation to remove sand from Back Bay to the reclaimed ground, and submitting that Government should also bear its share of the cost of the road, Government passed the following Resolution:—"The Commissioners to be informed that the duty of constructing public roads and thoroughfares within the limits of the Municipality is one which devolves entirely upon them, and that if it is their desire to widen the Colaba Causeway, Government will be ready to treat with them upon the subject, but will not be prejudiced by the correspondence from which their letter of the 5th instant arose. The object Government had in view in the present correspondence was to obtain the consent of the Municipal Commissioners to a temporary tramroad being laid across the Causeway which might cause occasional interference with traffic, but would be the cause of less interruption, and for a shorter period, than will be the case if the sand carts, &c. travel as they now do. The Commissioners do not appear to be prepared to meet the views of Government. The Government were prepared to let them have in perpetuity a strip of land the whole length of the Causeway 20 feet wide in return for the temporary accommodation asked for. Government must, therefore, be satisfied with the accommodation they now have, and reserve their further outlay for the reclamation."

The Commissioners in replying to the above again observe,—

"That they regret to find that Government should be under the impression of a want on their part, of a desire to meet its views in the matter of widening the Colaba Causeway and laying a tramway across the same road. The Commissioners consider that Government might with great justice contribute from the Esplanade or other fund a certain share of the cost of widening the Causeway, and to this end correspondence on the Commissioners parts has been conducted. But the Commissioners have nowhere absolutely declined to carry out the improvement from the Municipal fund. As Government has decided that it will not bear any share of the expense, the Commissioners admitting the urgent need for the improvement, now feel compelled to undertake it at their own charge. Always of course assuming that Government will, according to its original promise, be prepared to grant the Commissioners free of charge, a strip of land, 25 feet in width to the west of, and parallel with the Causeway, and extending the whole length of the latter, should Government meet the views of the Commissioners as now set forth, preparation will at once be made for the work, and the necessary permission will forthwith be given for the construction of the tramway across the existing road. The Commissioners would, however, point out to Government that it is highly advisable that this extension should be made to a greater extent than will be possible within the limits of the grant first mentioned by Government. A strip of land 25 feet in width will give over a considerable length of the causeway a road only twenty feet wide, and the Commissioners are convinced that a much more satisfactory arrangement may be made, provided Government will make over the necessary extra ground which would make the total grant of land at least 35 feet in width."

CORONER'S INQUEST.

KILLED BY A TIGER.—An Inquest was held on Monday, the twenty-sixth instant, at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital touching the death of Rajee Krustnajee, a Hindoo, aged about twenty-two years. From the evidence of the mother of the deceased it appeared that on Sunday morning she was awakened by the deceased's crying that he had been injured by a tiger. The deceased was suffering from the injuries he had received on his stomach and back. The deceased stated to his mother, that he got up on the morning as usual, and went into the stable to give straw to his bullocks, when a tiger struck him with its claws on the stomach and back, and jumped over the wall into the adjoining oart. The deceased was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. From the evidence of Constable Raddie it appeared, that about half-past six o'clock of Sunday last, in consequence of information received by him, he went to an oart belonging to a Parsee, and observed a royal tiger quite loose, and sitting under a tree in that oart. The noise made by the people, who had collected there, excited the animal, which caused it to leap over from one oart into another where it remained for two hours. The witness sent for assistance to the Fouzdar of Bandora, who sent two sepoys armed with muskets loaded with ball-cartridge. He shewed them where the tiger was, and one of them Rama Sadu shot the tiger to death. On inquiry he found that the tiger had come from the direction of Koorla, and had devoured one bullock, and injured one woman and three men, including the deceased. The woman also died on Monday morning at Mahim. Mr. Anderson, Resident Apothecary to the Jamsetjee Hospital stated, "I am of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by the severe injuries he received, which could have been inflicted by a tiger."

VERDICT.—The deceased died of injuries inflicted by a tiger.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—27TH JAN. 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

A FAMILY QUARREL.—Miss Kate Pearson charged Mr. Henry Pearson for refusing to maintain her as his child.

Mr. Barton for the defence.

This case was first heard before Mr. Crawford about six months ago, but the proceedings were not made public.

The following evidence was taken yesterday.

Mr. Shaik Kassum stated,—I am Assistant Apothecary attached to the Dockyard. I know defendant and plaintiff in this case. One night about six or seven months ago I saw Miss Pearson running out of her father's house, crying "Oh father." I think she came in contact with the wall and fell down. The defendant followed her. That is all I know.

Robert Hilton sworn,—I am boatswain in Her Majesty's dockyard. About eight or nine months ago one evening I happened to be standing at the house of Mr. Lucas, and I saw a young lady, I believe the plaintiff, Miss Pearson, run out of Mr. Pearson's house calling out "Oh father," screaming. That is all that I know.

Mr. Barton for the defence objected to the summons on the ground that the plaintiff was a minor, and was not capable of suing; and added that a father was allowed to chastise his daughter moderately.

Kate Pearson deposed,—I understood that my age will be seventeen in second January. I have always understood that I received thirty rupees a month for four months from my father, after Mr. Crawford had verbally recommended him to pay the amount.

Mr. Henry Pearson examined by Mr. Barton,—I am Master blacksmith in H. M.'s dockyard. I know plaintiff, Kate Pearson. She is not my daughter. I don't know whose daughter she is. My wife who is dead, told me that she was her daughter, and I have always believed her to be such, and have held her out to the world as my daughter. She came to India overland on the thirteenth December 1861. She gave me a kiss and said, 'oh father you must let me go with Mrs. Wood.' She came to live at my house at Colaba from December until the third May. I have heard what Miss Pearson has said with regard to my indecent behaviour, that is false. I have taken her brandy and water to drink when she had been sick. I had no female servant in the house. From December till May, she never to my knowledge complained to any one. The distance between my house, and those on each side is three feet. There were three residents in those houses. There are windows facing each other. I struck her with open hand never with violence so as to leave marks on her. I am not ready and willing to give her maintenance under my roof. On the first occasion I struck her. I had been in bed two days and two nights and she never came near me. That was about February. I was sick in bed, when I used to call out, she used to call out "Antone," instead of coming herself. I thought it was her duty to come. Antone used to come. Next morning she came and said "I will father how are you"! The day after that I got up and went to tea. I made up my mind to chastise her. I asked her why she did not come—she said,—"to make you comfortable",—and I gave her a slap in the face. I swear that she never fell against a wall. I have never done more in the shape of violence than strike her with my open hand; never with more force than a kind parent strikes a child with.

The Magistrate adjourned the case until Tuesday next the third February at twelve o'clock noon.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIST of Business to be brought before the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Wednesday the 28th January 1863, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Orders of the Day.

1. A Bill to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and to regulate the succession to and transfer of lands wholly or partially exempt from the payment of such revenue in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Legislative Council of India.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

2. A Bill for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

3. A Bill for the Regulation of the Village Police.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

4. A Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to Subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

5. A Bill to entrust Landholders with the charge of the Police within their respective lands.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

6. A Bill for the Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and for regulating the terms upon which such exemption shall be recognised in future in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are not subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Council of India.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

7. A Bill to regulate the Burial or Disposal of the Dead in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay———First Reading.

8. A Bill for the Regulation of Public Conveyances in the Town, Island and Harbour of Bombay—First Reading.

R. WEST.
Officiating Under Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A BILL

For the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Law for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton trade within the Territories subject to the Government of the presidency of Bombay. It is enacted as Follows:—

1. *Laws repealed.*—Regulation III. 1829 of the Bombay Code, and Act XV. of 1851 are hereby repealed.

2. *Punishment for fraudulently mixing good and bad cotton or cotton of two different varieties.*—Whoever, within the said Territories, fraudulently mixes or causes to be mixed cotton of a good and bad description of quality or of two different varieties in one bale, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twelve months or with fine not exceeding One Thousand Rupees, or with both.

3. *Punishment for fraudulently deteriorating cotton.*—Whoever fraudulently deteriorates Cotton by exposing it by night to dews, or by putting with it uncleaned Cotton, commonly called Kupas or by means, of dirt, stones, earth, water, or any other substance or liquid; or whoever in any other way deteriorates Cotton with the view of making it heavier shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twelve months or with fine not exceeding One Thousand Rupees or with both.

4. *Punishment for fraudulently packing or marking cotton.*—Whoever fraudulently packs any inferior description of cotton in such packages as are generally used for cotton of a superior description or marks packages containing any inferior description of cotton in such way as packages containing cotton of a superior description are generally marked, or knowingly sells or offers for sale cotton so packed or marked, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twelve months or with fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees or with both.

5. *Punishment for fraudulently selling or offering for sale mixed or deteriorated cotton.*—Whoever fraudulently sells or offers for sale any cotton mixed or deteriorated as in the second and third Sections of this Act mentioned shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twelve months or with fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees or with both.

6. *Punishment for possessing mixed or deteriorated cotton with a view to fraudulent sale.*—Whoever knowingly has in his possession any such mixed or deteriorated cotton as aforesaid with a view to any fraudulent sale or disposition thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twelve months, or with fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or with both.

7. *Prossession of mixed or deteriorated cotton to be evidence that it is possessed with a view to a fraudulent sale, &c.*—When any mixed or deteriorated cotton is found in the possession of any person, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such person has the same knowingly in his possession with a view to be fraudulent sale or disposition thereof.

8. *Confiscation of fraudulently mixed or deteriorated cotton.*—All cotton fraudulently mixed or deteriorated as hereinbefore mentioned shall be liable to confiscation or destruction.

9. Any Magistrate or other officer authorised to adjudicate confiscations under this Act may, upon credible information on oath of any cotton liable to confiscation under this Act being in the possession of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, order the seizure thereof and may issue a warrant for searching for and seizing the same; and upon the same being proved to the satisfaction of such officer to be liable to confiscation may order the confiscation thereof, whereupon the same shall be confiscated. Goods adjudged liable to confiscation shall be disposed of in such manner as shall from time to time, be directed by the Governor in Council; and no action or other proceeding shall be brought against any officer or other person engaged in such search or seizure for any thing done in pursuance of this Act.

Search and seizure of cotton liable to confiscation.

10. *Governor in Council authorised to appoint Officers to examine cotton and to charge fee.*—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint officers at the several ports of export or other places within the Presidency of Bombay, whose duty it shall be to examine all bales or other packages of cotton brought to such places for export or sale, in such manner and under such rules as the said Governor in Council may from time to time direct, and on account of such examination such fees may be levied from the exporter, owner or agent, or the representative on the spot of such exporter, owner, or agent, as may to the said Governor in Council appear expedient; such fee, however, not to exceed two annas for each bale or package so examined and no bale or package of cotton shall be forwarded from such ports of export or other places without being so examined, under a penalty of Rupees 50 for each bale or package so forwarded.

No cotton not so examined to be forwarded.

11. *Packing and Ginning establishments to be licensed.*—It is also hereby enacted that no establishment for the purpose of packing or ginning cotton shall be worked or used for such purpose except under license first obtained from such officer in such manner and under such rules as the Governor of Bombay in Council may direct; provided always that said Governor in Council shall have power to exempt any district or districts from the operation of this Section.

12. *Adjudication of offences confiscations and fines.*—All offences against this Act may be tried and all confiscations and fines under the provisions thereof may within the town of Bombay be adjudicated by any Magistrate of Police and elsewhere by any Magistrate as defined in Section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and such fines may be levied, by distraint and sale of the offender's goods by warrant under the hand of such Magistrate or if not so levied, shall be commutable if not paid to imprisonment according to the rules provided in Sections 64, 65 and 66 of the Penal Code: Provided that in the infliction of the penalties provided by this Act no Magistrate shall exceed the limits of his ordinary Criminal jurisdiction.

Disposal of fines, &c.

13. *Civil remedies not barred.*—Nothing in this Act shall affect the civil rights of any parties defrauded by any offender against this Act, but this may sue for the same as if this Act had not been passed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the present Bill is to provide if possible an efficient remedy for the great and growing evil of Cotton adulteration.

The nature and extent of the evil have latterly attracted much attention here and in England they have been strongly pressed on the notice of Government, and the members of a Commission lately appointed by Government to enquire into the matter have unanimously recommended the passing of the Bill now proposed, in doing so, they have reported as follows:

"We have ascertained beyond doubt that the adulteration of cotton is a great and growing evil, that it has attained during the past year an extent and importance never before reached, that in some districts it is openly systematically and universally practised, that in Broach particularly it has been encouraged by the withdrawal of the Government inspection at the time of shipment, which was the cause of many years practised there with most beneficial results, and that the law as it now stands has utterly failed to check it.

"It has been proved beyond a doubt that in Guzerat it has been the custom systematically to adulterate cotton by the admixture after cleaning of kuppas, sand, stones, and other rubbish, that in the Southern Mahratta Country, New Orleans seed cotton in its pure state is hardly ever allowed to come to market, and that in Bombay itself establishments exist for the purpose of mixing the superior cotton of this Presidency with those of inferior quality, as well as with the short stapled cottons of Bengal and China, which have latterly been imported for the purpose.

"The evil has been found to be so great and widespread that in our opinion nothing but energetic action of Government will suffice to check it, the existing laws have been proved to be insufficient and additional legislation seems, therefore, to be imperatively necessary."

"Regulation III of 1829, Act XV. of 1851.

The Bill should be translated into Murathi, Guzerathi and Canarese.

15th January 1863. M. H. SCOTT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

COTTON FRAUD.

No. 182.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1863.

Letter from the Cotton Fraud Commission, dated 14th January 1863, reporting the result of their inquiry into the question of the adulteration of Cotton.

RESOLUTION.—The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Commission, and especially to those members of it who, at so much trouble, visited Surat and Broach, as also Cornpta, and have by their exertions elicited such valuable information on a subject of such importance to the Cotton trade of this Presidency.

2. The provisions of the Draft Bill will, His Excellency in Council considers, require amendment, if Mr. Scott brings in the Bill before the Legislative Council; its provisions will, however, there meet with full consideration.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Legislative Department of the Secretariate with the papers on which the Resolution is passed.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT TO INQUIRE INTO THE QUESTION OF THE ADULTERATION OF PRODUCE.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Members of the Commission, having recently visited Guzerat for the purpose of obtaining information as to the adulteration of Cotton, as then practised, beg to lay before you the following Report:—

We shall (1) shortly sketch our proceedings, (2) state the results of our enquiries, and (3) offer such suggestions as appear to us calculated to meet the requirements of the case.

On reaching Surat we at once waited on the Collector, who promised his cordial assistance to us in our investigations. We then proceeded to Randeir, when we had a lengthy discussion with the principal Cotton merchants and the Municipal Commissioners. We obtained from them full confirmation of our previous suspicions as to the extent to which robbery of Cotton after shipment is practised, and much valuable information as to the manner in which the crime is committed; the boatmen are the thieves and they apparently take little pains to conceal their misdeeds; they commence operations at the shipping Bunder at Randeir, and according to the information of the dealers their *modus operandi* appears to be open and systematic. As each tier of Cotton bales is placed in their boats, they remove a quantity of Cotton from each bale, pouring in water as a make-weight, and the Cotton thus abstracted they dispose of sometimes at Randeir itself, and sometimes at the villages on the way to the mouth of the river, but more generally, as we are inclined to believe, after they have left the river altogether; in this last case the Cotton is handed over to their accomplices, who meet them at sea, and it is then landed at some of the numerous villages on the Coast to the South of the mouth of the Taptee. Several instances were mentioned to us of boatmen, resident at Randier itself, having in this way acquired great wealth particularly, of late years. On remarking to the dealers that a system such as they described argued either connivance, or gross inefficiency on the part of the Police, we were met by the explanation, that the Policemen employed at Randeir were, with few exceptions, natives of the place, with relatives there, and that they could not therefore be expected to do their duty! The dealers stated that an establishment of well-paid Purdasi Policemen would at once put an end to the systematic robbery now perpetrated, and they expressed their willingness to pay such small fee on the export of their Cotton as might be necessary to meet the extra expense of such an establishment. At Surat and Randeir we heard nothing of the adulteration of Cotton by mixing with it kuppas or any foreign substance, and of this description of fraud we believe the Surat dealers to be as yet guiltless.

From Surat we proceeded to Broach, where, as at the former place, our first endeavour was to have an interview with the Collector or his Assistant. We found both absent.

On the evening after our arrival, we went on board the Cotton laden Pattimars in the river, and examined their cargoes. We found every bale from which a sample could be drawn, fearfully adulterated by the admixture of seed; to such an extent had the fraud been practised that many of the bales contained apparently more seed than Cotton, and from the condition of the seed itself it was evident that its presence was due, not to any carelessness in the original cleaning by Churka, but to fraudulent insertion thereafter. Most of it was well cleaned, and entirely separated from the fibre. We ascertained the names of the shippers, and instructed the Fouzdar to detain the boats until we could lay a formal information before a Magistrate. We proceeded in search of the Mamlutdar, but could not find him, and we subsequently ascertained that he also had proceeded to the Districts, though not for some hours after our arrival.

On the succeeding day, we wrote to the Collector, asking him either to come in or to afford efficient assistance, and we telegraphed to Captain Carr, Superintendent of Police at Surat, and to the Police Commissioner, N. D. We were waited upon by a deputation of Cotton dealers, who had apparently been much alarmed by the detention of the boats, and who offered, if their boats were released, to make a full confession of the mode in which the fraud was committed, and to refrain from such malpractices for the future: each man admitted that adulteration was generally practised, but claimed to be himself an exception from the general rule.

Twenty-four hours afterwards the Mamlutdar arrived, and a little later on the same day, Mr. Hogg and Captain Carr: the Mamlutdar believed that frauds were committed, but they had never been brought to his notice. Mr. Hogg thought that their extent had been greatly exaggerated, and stated that the Government servants had been specially ordered to interfere in no way whatever with the Cotton trade. We cited Regulation III. of 1829, laid an information before him against one of the principal dealers (a seller of Cotton then in the detained boats) under Section II. of that Regulation, and begged that his Cotton might be detained pending a thorough investigation of the case. Our request was complied with, and on the succeeding day: he man was convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. In the meantime Captain Carr had been most actively engaged in obtaining additional evidence, which, were it considered desirable to make further examples, would undoubtedly have led to the conviction of a large number of the principal dealers. Possibly some other cases may still be proceeded with, but the one which we have mentioned had a most salutary effect. The dealers, greatly alarmed, came forward in a body, confessed that they were all guilty more or less in this matter, and promising better behaviour for the future, begged forgiveness for the present; they stated that they were unable of themselves to put a stop to these frauds, as they could not enforce honest dealing on the part of every one of their number, and they begged that Government would take the matter in hand; they laid great weight on the withdrawal of the Government supervision and examination as formerly practised, and cited this as to some extent an excuse for their conduct; they admitted that they were wrong in adulterating their Cotton, but stated that they did not know they were breaking any law in so doing, and appealed to the withdrawal of the supervision referred to as showing that Government no longer took any interest in the matter. Many of them also stated that they were simply forwarding agents, not principals, and therefore not accountable for the quality of the article which they sent forward, or amenable to the existing Regulation. Subsequently they presented a Petition signed by all of them, begging that Government would adopt certain measures necessary in their opinion to put an effectual stop to the frauds. Among these are (1) the granting of licences to the packers of Cotton, and the making them responsible for the purity of the contents of the bales pressed by them; (2) the re-institution of the Government examination at the shipping port, and the employment of trustworthy European examiners; and (3) the making with His Highness the Guicowar some arrangements to insure the greater purity of the Baroda Cotton, most of which is now shipped from Broach.

We append this most important document in original, and also a translation thereof; the signatures of the Dealers were all verified in our presence.

From Broach we proceeded to Baroda, where we had an interview with the Resident, who stated that he had no doubt that His Highness the Guicowar would be most happy to join in any measures calculated to advance the interests of the Cotton trade of his territories, and tendered for himself the offer of his most cordial assistance. His Highness was absent, and we were therefore unable to have a personal interview with him. After obtaining from the Resident much useful information, promising to wait upon him with an expression of the views of the Commission, and their suggestions as to the best means of checking the adulteration of Cotton, we returned to Surat and thence to Bombay.

Having thus sketched our proceedings, we proceed to state as concisely as possible the results of our investigations.

First.—As to Surat:—

No adulteration by admixture of foreign substances, such as seed, sand, &c. is there practised, but the robbery of Cotton in process of and after shipment is open, systematic, and extensive, connived at, as we believe, by the local Police; and damage done to the Cotton by the practice of pouring in water to make up the weight of the Cotton is also of the most serious nature.

Secondly.—As to Broach:—

Adulteration is open, systematic and universal; its existence is apparently well known to all except the Civil authorities, and its perpetration is, we fear, connived at by the Police also. Robbery, too, as at Surat, is of very frequent occurrence.

Thirdly.—As to Baroda:—

Our information as to Baroda Cotton is derived from inspection of the Cotton itself, and from the information given by the Bombay and Broach dealers. We have not, as in the case of Broach, ascertained where and how the adulteration is effected, but all the evidence we have been able to obtain impresses us with the conviction that the revival of the present most serious form of adulteration took place in the Baroda territories, and that adulteration is there, as in Broach, open and systematic.

We now proceed to suggest the measures which appear to us to be necessary in order to put a stop to the system of robbery and fraud which has been proved to exist.

We would first suggest the necessity, of greater efficiency of Police arrangement, of a larger establishment, particularly at Surat and along the Coast to the Southward, of providing a river Police both at Broach and Surat, but particularly at the latter port, and of having the *personnel* of the local Police force at each port composed, as much as possible, of men brought from other parts of the Country, untrammeled by local ties and associations. We have laid our views on these points before the Police Commissioner, N. D., and the Superintendent of Police at Surat, both of these gentlemen, we feel assured, that they will meet with due consideration. We would suggest further with reference to this point, that a system (such as now exists in the Appraisers' Department of the Custom House) should be adopted, whereby a portion of the fine inflicted on the perpetrator of a fraud, or of the value of property seized, should be appropriated to the reward of those by whom the fraud may have been discovered and exposed. With regard to Police arrangements, however, there are other members of the Commission better able than we are to judge and advise.

Secondly, we would cordially endorse the suggestions made by the dealers of Broach, and we would apply the measures which they advocate to all Cotton exporting ports. (1) We would make it incumbent on every proprietor of a Press to apply to Government for a license, and to impress upon every bale leaving his establishment a stamp bearing his name, or such distinctive mark as may be assigned to him; we would thus make him responsible for the condition of the Cotton pressed by him, and would ensure the tracing of fraud when committed to the real culprit; we would be inclined to make this regulation apply to every Cotton Press of every discription throughout the Presidency. (2) We would strongly advocate the re-establishment of a system of inspection by trustworthy Europeans at all the up-country shipping ports; this inspection might either be established by Government direct, or by the local Municipal authorities acting with the sanction of Government, and such fees should be levied as would suffice to meet the cost of the necessary establishment; from this inspection we would exempt no Cotton, whether the produce of British or Native territories. A more clear definition of the proposed duties of the Inspectors might be made by the Commission before reporting to Government. (3) We would suggest that the Government of Bombay should endeavour to arrange with His Highness the Guicowar, for the adoption throughout his territories of measures such as those now mentioned. All Cotton grown in His Highness' dominions has already to pass through his frontier Custom Houses, and the machinery therefore already exists for the ready detection of fraud in its packing or otherwise.

This report has already become very lengthy, and we therefore bring it to a close. We have endeavoured to be as concise as possible, and we may perhaps have failed to give as full information on all points as may be considered necessary; this, however, we shall be glad to supply at the first meeting of the Commission.

Before closing, we are anxious to place on record our great obligations to Captain Carr, Superintendent of Police at Surat, and our high appreciation of the zeal and activity which he has displayed; without him all our efforts to expose and punish the guilty would have been unavailing, and we feel assured that no exertions on his part will be wanting to repress the system of fraud which has now been brought to his notice. We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

G. F. FORBES.
MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
R. MCILWRAITH.

THE HONORABLE A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the question of the adulteration of Produce, beg to lay before you the following Report. We should have addressed you earlier, but the absence from the Presidency, the illness, and the pressing duties otherwise, of some of our members, rendered it impossible for us to do so.

As yet we have confined our inquiries chiefly to the question of the adulteration of Cotton, and in the present Report we shall refer to this alone. We have thought it better at once to consider the subject as affecting this most important article, than to spend more time in obtaining such information as would enable us to report fully with reference to the adulteration of other descriptions of produce.

With a view to obtaining the most reliable data with egard to the adulteration of Cotton, deputations from the committee visited the Guzerat Ports and Compta, Broach and Compta Cotton being the descriptions which had suffered most from adulteration, it seemed specially desirable that the inquiries regarding them should be conducted on the spot.

On their return, the deputations to which we have referred laid before the Commission reports of their proceedings, and we annex these interesting documents in original. We beg for them the earnest attention of Government.

We have further endeavoured to obtain full information as to the state of matters in Bombay itself, and in other Districts, not specially reported upon, and we have received many valuable suggestions from various parties of great knowledge and experience in the Cotton trade.

The result of our investigations are shortly as follows:—

We have ascertained beyond doubt that the adulteration of Cotton is a great and growing evil; that it has attained during the past year an extent and importance never before reached; that in some districts it is openly, systematically and universally practised; that in Broach, particularly, it has been encouraged by the withdrawal of the Government Inspectors at the time of shipment, which was for many years practised there with most beneficial results, and that the law as it now stands has utterly failed to check it.

Regulation III. of 1829. Act XV. of 1851.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that in Guzerat it has been the custom, systematically to adulterate Cotton by the admixture after cleaning, of kuppas, sand, stones and other rubbish; that in the Southern Muratha Country, New Orleans seed Cotton in its pure state is hardly ever allowed to come to market, and that in Bombay itself establishments exist for the purpose of mixing the superior Cotton of this Presidency with those of inferior quality, as well as with the short-stapled Cottons of Bengal and China, which have latterly been imported for the purpose.

The evil has been found to be so great and wide spread, that in our opinion nothing but the energetic action of Government will will suffice to check it, the existing laws have been proved to be insufficient, and additional legislation seems therefore to be imperatively necessary.

We have had before us the Draft of a Bill which Mr. Scott, one of our members, proposed to introduce into the Legislative Council, and after having given to it very full consideration, and having made such corrections and additions as appeared to us necessary, we now beg strongly to recommend that it be passed into law. We annex a copy.

The Bill has been framed to meet the requirements of the case as these appear to us, and it has been framed also in accordance with the suggestions of the Broach and Compta dealers, the most guilty in this matter, but at the same time those who are best able to judge of the extent of the evil, and of the most effectual remedies for it.

We are strongly impressed with the belief, that as a general rule, it is not judicious to interfere by legislative enactment in matters connected with trade, but looking to the circumstances of the present case, to the growing extent and to the dangerous nature of the frauds, to the immense importance of the questions at the present time as affecting not only local, but national, interests, and to the apparent inefficiency of the present law, we are forced to the conviction that exceptional and more stringent legislation is necessary.

The provisions of the Bill are stringent, and necessarily so, for past experience has shown how varied are the means by which adulteration is effected, and how difficult it is to bring the guilty parties to justice; much latitude, however, has been purposely left to the Governor in Council, so that the provisions of the Bill may only be applied where and when necessary, and it is confidently expected that after these have been put in force on a few occasions, the mere existence of such a law will suffice altogether to put an end to the frauds.

The period is now so near at hand when the new crops of Guzerat Cotton will be coming to market, and the importance of this being freed from the fearful adulteration of the past season is so great, that we would most earnestly press upon the notice of Government the desirability of legislating without delay, and of providing in the meantime to such an extent as may be practicable, such a system of license and inspection as that which we have recommended.

The absence of our valued colleague, Dr. Forbes, prevents his signature to this report, but we are authorised to state that it has his cordial approval.

G. INVERARITY.
MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
C. FORJETT.
R. MCILWRAITH.
ROBERT HANNAY.

Bombay, 14th January 1863.

WE, the undersigned Petitioners, beg to state to the Government Cotton Commission Committee that there exist at present many impediments to the Cotton Trade, and we, therefore, beg to suggest that persons who are engaged in pressing Cotton, should be allowed to do so under licenses only. Without such a power Cotton should stamp their names on the Cotton bales, and if any fraud be afterwards discovered in the said bales, the pressers to be punished, their licenses cancelled, and they themselves should not again be allowed to press Cotton.

To stop the present obstructions to trade, Government should make the above arrangement, so that, in future, Cotton may not be adulterated, and the Government should take a fee of 1 Anna per each Bale. Government should also appoint a good and respectable English Officer, whose duty it should be to examine Cotton and stamp the bales of Broach Cotton with the stamp "Broach," and the bales of Baroda Cotton with the stamp "Baroda," the same amount of fee being charged upon the latter as on Broach Cotton. If this is not done, adulterated Cotton may come from Baroda. It should be further arranged that the packing shall be new, and that the cordage used shall be of new coir, and this arrangement should likewise be made with regard to the Baroda Cotton, or otherwise the Baroda men will adulterate Cotton. Arrangements must therefore be made. And further; no one should be allowed to steal Cotton, and the shops which are put up on the banks (of the Rivers) for receiving stolen Cotton, should be removed.

BHAGOOBHOY PREMCHUND AND SEVENTY-SEVEN TRADERS OF BROACH.
(True Translation.)
G. INVERARITY.

19th November 1862.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT TO ENQUIRE INTO THE QUESTION OF ADULTERATION OF PRODUCE.

SIR, We, the undersigned Members of the Commission, having visited Compta on the 29th ultimo, for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the adulteration of Cotton shipped from that port, now beg to lay before you the following brief statement of our proceedings.

On arriving at Compta, we were met by the Deputy Collector, an intelligent Native Officer, who seems anxious to check adulteration as far as lies in his power. Doctor Forbes having arranged with the Collector and Dealers, that the latter should meet us at the Cutcherry at 2 P.M., we went there, and a large crowd of the Dealers and local Brokers attended. The first person examined was Narrayen 'Sazba, who offered to give evidence, but being anxious to screen the Brokers and Dealers as far as he possibly could, his answers were, in most cases, given with great reluctance. After a severe cross-examination, he acknowledged that he had seen very little unadulterated Cotton above the Ghauts, and in Compta itself he had seen none that was not more or less adulterated. So far as he knew, the Cotton was very seldom adulterated by the Ryots, but by the Dealers or their Agents. This man had orders in hand, at high prices, from the largest Bombay shippers, but although

metamorphosed into one to be called the Queen's Saloon. One of the proprietors had implicit confidence in the honesty and good intentions of the illustrious stranger, who, while seemingly busy in making preparations for the establishment of the new saloon, obtained we are told, large sums of money from several individuals, with which he suddenly made his exit from Camp one fine evening. One of the gentler sex was also left in for a small sum in the shape of jewellery. She had, it appears, been in the habit of frequenting his quarters, and the result was that in a short time, rings, bracelets, etc., disappeared by a sort of insensible perspiration, a disease rather common, we believe, to the purses and jewel boxes of ladies who have never been taught the value of money and jewels, nor known upon what sort of persons to lavish them. Such was Williams' adroitness in fleecing people, that he had only to ask and to have. He had merely to shake the bough, and the willing fruit dropped into his ready mouth! We have the names of some upon whom he played his pranks, but forbear to publish them, as the parties in question would not, we apprehend, much relish their names being paraded as the dupes of the notorious swindler from up country. We can hardly wonder that swindlers increase and thrive when we find respectable people so weak and silly as to encourage such *ci-devant* gentlemen as Williams, and without taking steps, to enquire into their antecedents, listen to the thousand and one schemes which they are ever ready to foist upon them. A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Williams, but we fear he has made his escape. Strangers, however, will soon be able to discover the hero, for we are informed that Williams carries with him a Jew's harp! a strange and apparently insignificant instrument, and disagreeable enough, to some, in most mouths, but when our hero enters any circle where he is sure he will find a welcome, and takes the harp between his lips, you would fancy that Titania's band had arrived fresh from fairy-land, so sweet, so delicately, clear, are the tones produced by his fingers' ends! Williams, besides, chatters away delightfully, dispensing smiles and arch looks in profusion. We are really sorry for the poor victims he has left behind him.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

BENGAL.

The first Criminal Sessions for the current year commence this day at noon, before Sir M. L. Wells. The Calendar contains the names of nineteen prisoners, exclusive of several remanded from the last Sessions. The man Hely, charged with murder and arson arising out of the Suralia Riots, and who has been some months in custody, will be brought to trial during the present Session. The case was postponed on the last occasion, in consequence of the voluminous depositions not being translated in time. The majority of the prisoners are charged with theft, and there is a marked absence in the present Calendar of the more serious offences.—*Hurkaru, Jan. 19.*

HIGH COURT.

(Before Sir Mordaunt Wells.]

Hugh Balfour & Co.,vs. Edward Dunbar Kilburn & Co.

This was a suit for an injunction to restrain the defendant from using trade-marks or tickets being colourable imitations of the trade-marks of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Hyde appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Graham appeared for the defendants.

This case was one of considerable importance to the mercantile world. The particulars were as follows:—The plaintiffs, extensive manufacturers in Manchester, have been for the last ten years in the habit of exporting for sale to, and selling in, Calcutta, Trukey red dyed piece-goods marked with a peculiar trade-mark which they have been in the habit of using for the space of forty years. The trade-marks so employed consist of a crain in gold upon a green ground, with the words "Hugh Balfour and Co." printed over, and the word "Manchester" underneath in the English language. A few months ago it came to the knowledge of the plaintiffs' agents, Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., that the defendants had imported for sale, and were selling in the Calcutta market, goods of a similar kind but of an inferior quality bearing a trade-mark which is a colourable imitat on of that used by the plaintiffs. The only material difference between the two marks was in the words used. Messrs. Kilburn and Co. consented to receive no more goods bearing a similar mark, but declined to forego the sale of the stock in hand. Hence the present action, the object of which was to obtain a perpetual injunction against their sale. It was agreed between the Counsel that the question should be tried by affidavit.

His Lordship delivered judgment as follows:—The affidavit used by Mr. Hyde is the affidavit of Mr. Keith. It appears from it that Messrs. Gladstone and Wyllie have acted for some years as agents of Hugh Balfour and Co., who have been in the habit of consigning to them certain Turkey red dyed goods bearing a peculiar ticket. These tickets have become well known in the market, and are called by the Natives *hurgellah* tickets. The defendants have for some months past been importing and exposing for sale and selling in Calcutta, Turkey red dyed goods of an inferior quality, bearing a trade-mark which is a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' mark of the plaintiffs. It must not be supposed that cases in this country are always to be decided on the same principles as those in England. Allowance must be made for difference of circumstances. The point which we have to consider here is not whether the resemblance in the tickets is sufficiently strong to mislead Europeans, but whether it is great enough to enable Native dealers to buy the one for the other. Mr. Kilburn in his affidavit calls this a pelican ticket, while the other is a crane ticket. Setting aside the similarity of the birds themselves, their position is the same, their colour is the same, and the ground upon which they rest is the same. The only material difference is in the words, and these Natives, unacquainted with the English language, would be unable to distinguish. I have no doubt whatever as to the one being a counterfeit of the other. I wish to state for particular information, for a moment attribute any intention to mislead on the part of Messrs. Kilburn and Co. Their affidavit clearly states that they were unaware of the fact till a month ago. With regard to the conduct of Messrs. Sterling and Co. of Glasgow, who consigned the goods to Messrs. Kilburn and Co., it is not very creditable. They appear to have committed an act of piracy and to have palmed off a large quantity of their goods upon Messrs. Kilburn and Co. in an unjustifiable manner. With respect to the argument of the learned Counsel, Mr. Hyde, who represents the plaintiff, relied for his case upon *Millington and Fox* (3 Myl and Cr.) In this case it is distinctly laid down that it is not necessary to show fraud. This principle has never been impeached, and the case of *Burgess and Burgess* 22 L. J. cited by Mr. Graham so far from supporting the case of the defendants rather upholds the view taken by Mr. Hyde, for Lord Justice Turner expressly adopts the principles laid down in *Millington and Fox*. In the case of *Croft vs. Day* 7 *Beav.* 84, Lord Langdale says that a man has no right to sell goods under forms and symbols of such a nature and character as will induce the public to believe that he is selling the goods which are manufactured at the manufactory of another person. In *Holloway vs. Holloway*, 18 *Beav.*, the Master of the Rolls laid down the same principle. I am therefore of opinion that the plaintiff has distinctly made out his case, and that he is entitled to the injunction which he asks. *Perpetual injunction granted, with costs.—Englishman, Jan.* 16.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Jan. 14th and 15th, 1863.

[Before G. S. Fagan, Esq., Officiating First Judge.]

The P. and O. S. N. Co. vs. C. Williams.

Owing to the late hour at which the English cases were disposed of on Wednesday, we were obliged to defer the publication of the second day's proceedings in the above case till this day.

In delivering judgment the Judge said that he thought that the word seaman in the 214th Section of the Merchant Shipping Act must be construed according to the liberal meaning of the terms used in the definition contained in the interpretation clause. The Legislature once having given a definition of any word, he did not think it was open to the Court to attempt to put any gloss upon it. Consequently the defendant in this case being admitted to have been employed as a steward on board the plaintiffs' ship at the time he joined the Royal Navy, must be looked upon as a seaman within the meaning of Section 214. The next point was, Did he join the Royal Navy at once after leaving the plaintiffs' ship? It had been proved in evidence that he did. These two points being disposed of, the remainder of the section consisted of three clauses, the first enacted that a seaman so joining Her Majesty's Navy should not be considered to have committed desertion; the second, that his act should not render him liable to any *punishment* or *forfeiture whatever*; and the third, that he should not be rendered liable thereby to any *loss* or *forfeiture* by reason of any stipulations contained in any agreement. Well, as it was not at all contended in this case, that the defendant had been guilty of desertion, it was unnecessary to say anything further with respect to the first clause, than to remark that desertion was the first of a list of nine offences against discipline enumerated in Section 243, some of which were punishable by imprisonment at the order of the Magistrate, and some by forfeiture of wages or clothes. When therefore in the second clause, the words "any punishment or forfeiture whatever," were used, he thought those words must be viewed in connection with the preceding clause, and the two together must be understood as meaning that the seaman should not be considered to the penalties of desertion or of any of the offences mentioned in Section 243. The word "whatever" was certainly very wide, but still he thought it was not intended to apply to anything but the eight other offences besides desertion which it would have been inconvenient to have named over again *seriatim* in this section. As to the third clause, the word agreement was the word used throughout the act for that which was called in common parlance the ship's articles, and in Section 149 it was expressly enacted that although the agreement must be in a particular from, and must contain certain particulars, still the master and seaman by mutual consent might insert such other stipulations, not contrary to law, as they thought fit. Had the word contract been used in the 214th Section, or any other word different from the word invariably used throughout the act to designate the ship's articles, a different conclusion might certainly have been arrived at. But the words actually used must, he thought be considered to refer to the "agreement" and the stipulations spoken of in Section 149. So far then the plaintiffs would be entitled to recover for breach of the contract for three years' service as general servant ashore or afloat in the United Kingdom. But here arose another point for consideration, namely, whether it was the intention of the Legislature that there should be more than an agreement between master and seaman, or rather, whether it was not the intention that there should be but one. The act was an exceedingly long one, consisting of upwards of 500 Sections, and though he had looked very carefully, he had not succeeded in putting his hand upon any section distinctly enacting that any agreement or understanding, not contained within the four corners of the articles, should be null and void; but a year or two ago he was very familiar with this act, being in the habit of administering it daily, and he felt very confident that such a section did exist. However, independently of any express enactment to that effect, he thought it must be taken that was the general intention of Parliament and the general policy of the act. Section 149 rendered it imperative that there should be articles; that they should be in a specific, authorised form; and that nothing further should be introduced into them except by mutual consent. Now all this would be perfect by nugatory if it were open to the parties to make a private contract between themselves on the same subject. In this case there were two contracts,—the prior and private one stipulated for three years' service, and in the capacity of general servant whether ashore or afloat or within or without the United Kingdom; the second and public one made the service send on the termination of a voyage to and from Suez and defined that service to be in capacity of a steward. The first contract, the one upon which the plaintiffs were now suing, was simply illegal, so far as it related to service afloat, and had the master attempted to carry it out without entering into the second contract, he would have rendered himself liable to a heavy fine. He did enter into the second, and inasmuch as the two were contradictory of each other on two essential points, and as it was the clear intention of the Legislature that there should be but one, and as the second contract must be looked on as the act of the plaintiffs being entered into by the master or their agent, he thought the second contract must be looked on as overriding and annulling the first. It was true that the first contract contained a stipulation that any breaches which the defendant might thereafter enter into should be considered subservient to the more general contract. But that stipulation was clearly of an effect, as it only amounted to an attempt to override or evade the imperative provisions of the law. The contract on which the plaintiffs now sued having therefore been annulled the moment the ship's articles were signed, and a formal discharge having been given by the master to the defendant with regard to the articles, the defendant was a freeman to join the Royal Navy or not as he thought fit. The plaintiffs claim must therefore be dismissed.

Mr. Graham believed the Court would certify the case to a be fit one for the attendance of counsel and attorney.

The Judge said certainly he would order it to be so.

Mr. Stokoe said that in this case the Court would observe that the plaintiffs acted strictly on their legal rights. The defendant did not give them the option to allow him to leave the service, and had he intimated to them his intention of joining the Navy, they should not have objected to his doing so, but he left them in a most abrupt manner. He therefore submitted that it was not a case in which the plaintiffs ought to be made to pay the costs.

The Judge said the agreement upon which plaintiffs sued was an evasion of the law.

Mr. Stokoe said that he did not see the plaintiffs were aware that they were breaking the law, and he believed that that was the first time a question of the kind had been raised; under those circumstances he did not think the plaintiffs were in any way to blame.

The Judge said that he considered it was a case in which the plaintiffs ought to pay costs.

Judgment for defendant.—Certified fit case for attendance of counsel and attorney.

MADRAS.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE S. S. "JASON."

TOWN POLICE OFFICE.—21st Jany., 1863.

(Before T. G. Clarke, Esq., *Magistrate*, and J. B. Crowther, Esq., *Asst. Master Attendant.*)

W. Mauley's examination continued.

By Mr. Brockman.—I have no employment now, nor have I applied for any situation. I have applied to the Captain and Chief Officer of the *Jason* for a written testimonial which they declined to give me. I did not go on shore until the second night after the wreck of the vessel. I am not aware of any reason for the refusal to give me a testimonial excepting my having taken a glass of grog on the night of the 29th December. [Here Jack grew rusty and declined to answer any questions excepting they referred to the loss of the *Jason*. The Magistrate however explained to him that he would be obliged to commit him if he refused to answer the questions put to him—and the examination was continued.] I cannot tell how many glasses I took. No charge of pilfering was made against me by the Captain, he said he heard that I had pilfered cargo. The Chief Officer did not make any charge of pilfering against me. The Captain did not refer to this charge of pilfering when he refused to give me a testimonial. I don't know the names of the men who called out the breakers on the lee beam. I was on the other side, and did not see them—they did not sing out loud, but they were saying among themselves that there were breakers on the lee beam.

John Staden, sworn.—I was boatswain on board the S. S. *Jason*. I used to be on duty all day from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. unless all hands were called. Between 5 and 5½ o'clock on the morning of the 27th December I turned out when the hands were called to bring the ship to an anchor, and I then went on deck and called all hands. At that time the ship had missed stays. I found the after yards were laying square and the fore ones braced upon the starboard tack and the head sheets flattened in. I was ordered by the second officer Mr. Clayton to see the anchors cleared ready for letting go. I took four of the forecastlemen to see the gear cleared, and Mauley the boatswain's mate went below to see the compressers tried up. Shortly afterwards the ship struck. Captain Hurst gave the order to let go the anchor, but before we could do so, the ship was on the ground. After the ship struck the port life boat was lowered to run a kedge out with, but the current was so strong that she was driven away, and I was obliged to ship the hawser and run it in again. The boat was obliged to run for Madras roads not being able to make the ship again. After that the starboard life boat was lowered to run a kedge out with the third officer and several men to lay out another kedge, but when under the port bow the boat swamped while we were taking in the end of the hawser. Myself and several men were injured by the boat jamming us between the ships side and the gunwale. After I was hauled on board I was under the doctor's treatment and did nothing for the whole day. I did not see or hear the breakers when I went on deck nor did I see them until after the ship had grounded. It was break of day before we could see the breakers. The morning was very thick, and it was some time after daylight before we could discern any of the ships in the roads. The wind shifted after the ship had struck and came off the land—we then clewed up all the after canvass, set the foresail, hoisted the fore to gallant sail, and tried to pay her head off. Every thing was tried to get the ship off that the last seaman-like method direct, but all our efforts were ineffectual. I did not notice the wind before the ship struck having been too busily occupied with my own particular work. A seaman named Barrie now in Hospital, and another, a foreigner whose name I forget, and who I believe has gone away, were the look out men when the ship struck. I have never heard it uttered by any man on board ship that breakers had been seen before the vessel struck—indeed it is impossible that they could have said so—it is quite possible for such a remark to have been made without my hearing it. I have been twenty years at sea, ten years a boatswain. I believe the cause of the ship being lost is her having missed stays, and the strong current setting the vessel on shore. I have been for five years in Steam Ships of the same Line. The current set the ship within the breakers before she could get-way enough to take her back again. The starboard anchor was not clear the evening before, but the port anchor had been unstowed eight days previously, not however in immediate readiness the previous evening for letting go—both the anchors were perfectly clear before the ship struck, but this was done after four o'clock that morning. Before the order of the Captain to let go the anchor had reached forward, the vessel struck. My attention had not been called the previous evening to the state of the anchors, but we could unstow them in ten minutes. When I went on deck the anchors were clear. I saw Mauley coming up from the forecastle after he had been down to see the cables clear. If anything had been said about breakers I should have been one of the first to have heard it, because it would have been my duty to report it to the Captain.

William Pennington said:—I was one of the Quarter Masters of the late Steam Ship *Jason*. I was on deck on the morning of the 27th December. I relieved Quarter Master Brown at the wheel on the morning of the 26th December. I was told to keep her full and by. She was heading N.W. by W. and sometimes N.W. the wind being variable. At about ½ to 5 o'clock the helm was put down to stay the vessel. She only came head to wind and then stopped, having then stern away. The yards were squared in trying to get her about. The vessel lost all command of herself in trying to wear her. She was going in towards all the time stern way was on her. Some time elapsed before the vessel paid off the Captain was standing by the side of me, and asked me if she was paying off. I told him she was a little. During that time two of the Quarter Masters joined me Brown and Medler. About ten minutes after she struck. The weather was thick and rainy. I did not see the land nor hear the surf until the vessel stranded. The Captain was on deck all the time.

Andrew Brown, said:—I was one of the Quarter Masters. I had the middle watch from twelve to four o'clock on the morning the vessel was stranded. I was relieved by Quarter Master Pennington at four o'clock that morning. The wind was N. E. and the course during may watch N. W. by W. half W. The weather was hazy and the starlight was not visible when I left the watch. The Captain was on deck all the four hours of my watch. I heard the breakers at half-past four o'clock when I was just going to turn in after leaving the wheel. I heard the breakers. I could not see the land; the Madras Light was bearing on the port bow. I was called out again at half-past five and went to the wheel. I saw Pennington at the wheel. The Captain also was there. Ten minutes after I went to the wheel the vessel struck. When I heard the breakers I did not mention that circumstance to any of the officers, but the sailors then present remarked about it amongst themselves. About quarter of an hour after I heard the breakers. I heard the look out man sing out breakers ahead, I was then below, about to turn in. The ship all this time was in stays, and she struck about twenty minutes afterwards. I do not recollect the names of those seamen who remarked about the breakers being near. The vessel was in stays all that time. At the time I had the conversation about the breakers the vessel was not in stays, they had not even begun to attempt to stay her. About ten minutes after I came up she commenced to near, but she did not wear right round. She struck before she got any way on her. I was at the wheel all this time with Pennington. I took the port side of the wheel.—*Times, January* 22.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We are glad to learn that the passenger traffic of the Railway has been "paying" well for some short time past. So much as three thousand rupees a day has been realized. The great number of natives bent on a dip in the sacred Ganges at this season of the year, has necessitated the running of extra trains both ways. What will special trains for the annual military relief, and others for the pious Hindoo, we hope to learn of a rich harvest for the E. I. R.

We are informed that the road to Allygurh will be positively open for traffic by the 17th proximo.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 22.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Cabool, *29th December.*—"After the Khans and Sirdars had attended the durbar, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan turned towards Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan, and said, 'I have received a news letter from the Ameer's camp in which it is stated that Mohamed Uslum Khan, the nephew of Sooltan Ahmed Jan, having been killed in an action by Dulloo Jan, Koomaidan, of Sigdar Shere Allee Khan, the Ameer had got so much displeased, that he had not only abused the Koomaidan, but had suspended him. The Ameer had told all the officers not to kill any of Sooltan Jan's officers intentionally. At the recommendation of Sirdars Mohamed Oosman Khan and Shere Alee Khan, the Koomaidan had been afterwards restored to his place.'

30th December.—In consequence of the roads being closed by the snow, and the rate of the grain having risen, a number of Caboolees waited on the governor, and complained that the shop-keepers were not selling their grain to them, and that when few loads were received in the Mundee they were purchased by the shop-keepers and kept hidden. On this the shop-keepers of the Mundee were sent for, by the governor and informed that if any one kept more grain in his shop or house than what was required for his family, his property and the grain would all be confiscated.

Sirdar Mohamed Husson Khan's family has this day left for Bamean.

31st December.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan with the Meer Akhore and some other Khans went to the house of Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan, the eldest son of Syud Mohamed Khan, who arrived last night from Toorkistan and remained there till twelve o'clock.

A slave girl of a broker having been wounded with a knife by her master, waited on the governor and pleaded for justice. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having investigated the case, first ordered the broker to be well beaten, and then to be fined fifty rupees, although the broker said in defence, that the slave girl had been found out mixing poison in his food. The slave girl was ordered to be set at liberty.

1st January, 1863.—News has been received to-day from Heerat to the effect that some thirty sepoys of Sooltan Ahmed Jan who were stationed at Kassa Boorj near the city of Heerat had been taken prisoners by a party of four hundred sepoys of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan's Battalion, and were brought into the Ameer's camp. It is said that the Heeratees were fast asleep when they were surprised by the Affghans. Sirdar Shanawaz Khan having been informed of the above trick, he first sent about seventy sowars as a reconnoitering party, and then with two thousand sowars made a rush on Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan's intrenchments. An action having commenced, Sirdars Shere Allee Khan, Mohamed Ameen Khan and Mohabut Khan, Rullee Khan, with their troops marched and surrounded Shahnawaz Khan from all sides, and after a hard fighting forced Shahnawaz Khan to retreat to the fort of Heerat. About one hundred sepoys from the Battalion of Mohamed Shurreef Khan, and a number of sowars from the regiments of Shere Allee Khan and Mohamed Ameen Khan were killed, in this engagement, and twenty-five sowars on Shahnawaz Khan's side. About ten sepoys of Mohamed Sharreef Khan's have been taken by Shahnawaz Khan's troops as prisoners who were liberated in Heerat after their arms had been taken from them.

2nd January.—The following news from Toorkistan was received to-day by the Governor. Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan with his cavalry having left for Heerat, had reached Khanabad, near Mamana, when the brother of the Hakim of Mamana with presents waited on Wully Mohamed's camp, and spoke to the Sirdar on his brother's part thus, 'The people of Mamana being afraid of the Affghans, do not like to see you and your troops pass through their territory, they are assembling and are determined to make an attack on your camp. Besides if you pass through Mamana you will have to overcome another difficulty at Moorghaub, where Jumshadee troops are stationed by Sultan Mahomed Jan. You would be better if you would think well on the matter before you proceed to Heerat by that route.' The brother of the Hakim of Mamana then addressed Wully Mohamed Khan first to make up with the Mamana people, and then to think about marching though their territory. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan having received a letter from Wully Mohamed Khan about the subject, had written to him in reply to halt at Khanabad until he, Ufzul Khan, had arrived at Tukhta Bool, and seen the matters settled personally.

3rd January.—Mullick Lalla Meer, the chief of the village of Khum Zurgur in Kohistan waited on Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, and informed him that it was about seven months when a shepherd's boy, as he was taking out a calf from a deep hole in which the calf had suddenly fallen, had discovered treasure, and had informed Mullick Shah, the chief of the village, who had got all the treasure out, and after giving a portion of it to Meer Ukbur Khan, the Hakim of Kohistan, had hidden the rest in his house. There were found three pots, said Lalla Meer, one full of old rupees, the others of gold mohurs and gold and the third of jewels.—The Hakim of Kohistan and Mullik Shah being afraid of the secret being revealed, had made plans to have the shepherd boy killed, but as the boy was told of their intention in time, he had made his escape from the village.

The boy who was also present there with Lalla Meer was asked by the Governor, if the story related by Lalla Meer was true, and being told in answer, yes, Shah Mullick was summed then and there.

On Shah Mullick's arrival in the Durbar, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan asked him how it was that he had failed to give the treasure and kept it hidden. Shah Mullick seeing that the shepherd's boy was present in the Durbar, could not speak anything in reply, and so he was ordered to be sent to prison. Usghur, the nephew of Lalla Meer, with some sowars was ordered to go to Khumzurgur to make further enquiries about the matter, and Meer Ukbur Khan, the Hakim of Kohistan was sent for.

4th January.—Furradoon Khan Kafree, who had been sent to realize the revenue of Punjshere, returned to-day to Cabool with his battalion and the treasure. After Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan had spoken to Koomidan Furradoon Khan, he looked at Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan, and asked his opinion about the Khumzurgur treasure. The shepherd's boy having informed the governor that the treasure was buried in Shah Mullick's house, a nephew of the Meer Akhore was desired to accompany the boy to the village and to see if it was true. About twelve men of the Undarabee and Jaman Sherees having been wounded in a quarrel between the two parties, the Pendarahees were sent to prison, and Jowan Sharees released on Khan Sheereen Khan's sons security.

5th January.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having inspected Koomaidas Furradoon Khan's battalion, granted ten days' leave to the sepoys whose houses were close to Cabool, and ordered the rest to be stationed in Bala Hissar.

It was about two when Eeshuk Ubbasee Meer Ukbur Khan, the Hakim of Kohistan with five sowars arrived and waited on the Governor. Meer Ukbur Khan, having been questioned by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, if he knew anything about the treasure, denied having anything to do with the matter."—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 22.

TRICKS UPON TRAVELLERS.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 20.)

The heartfelt groans which are forced from the public by the unearthly hour at which the train leaves Agra accessitating a broken night's rest, a rising at 3 A.M., a bitterly cold drive, and all the horrors of making good one's departure amid the gloom and confusion, that invest the railway station at Agra with all the characteristic features of Erebus, are enough to pierce the stony hearts of the railway Philistines into whose hands we have fallen. All sorts of plans have been devised to escape the intolerable inconvenience unhappy travellers are subjected to, but none of them have been equal to the emergency. Some recommend passing the night in a tent in the neighbourhood of the station. Another favorite plan is to go to bed the night before in the rail-way carriage. The evil is that the latter, for the chance is great that you to go to bed in the wrong carriage, and wake up in the morning to find yourself cold and uncomfortable in a carriage that has not been limbered up at all, if that is the right phrase to use, to the train. One gentleman we heard of, bound for Etawah, tried on two successive mornings to start, but on each occasion was just in time to be too late. Determined to hit it off the third time, he went down the night before, and slept in a carriage, but this plan succeeded too well, for he slept so soundly that he did not wake till the train reached Cawnpore.

It is a question for the railway company's legal advisers to decide, whether a ticket from Agra to Allahabad entitles the holder to a whole night's rest in a carriage previously. We should think not, and should not be surprized to hear that the station master had been directed to put a stop to the practice by playing a trick upon the night lodgers, putting them to bed comfortably in a carriage that was not destined to go at all.

The safest place to sleep it would be the luggage van, but there if you oversleep yourself you are liable to be rudely awakened by having a portmanteau thrown in, (as they know how to throw things into a luggage van at Indian railway stations,) and alighting on your head.

We should advise Mr. Beaumont to start a comfortable lodging house on the other side of the river close to the station, and advertise beds for travellers by the railway, with a guarantee that they shall be aroused in time.

Business Announcements.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article the public is requested to apply at *No. 1*, Church Gate. Price Rs. 600. Stands in perfect tune at concert pitch, and gives universal satisfaction.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography, and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch,

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic Glacial; Acetic Glacial for "Paper process;" Acetic Beaufoys; Boracic; Citric; Formic Gallic; Pyro Gallic; Hydrochloric, pure; Nitric pure; Malic; and Sulphuric, pure.

ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.

AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.

AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide; and Iodide.

BARYTA, Nitrate.

CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.

CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.

COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Ponting's; Ponting's Bromo Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcoholic; and for the Dry process.

COTTON WOOL, finest *prepared*.

ETHER SULPHURIC, Rectified; and Sulphuric: and Absolute.

GUN COTTON, Soluble.

GUN PAPER Soluble.

GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles; and Salt of, or Sal d'Or.

GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.

IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture, Simple and Compound.

IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Protonitrate in Solution.

KAOLIN.

LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.

LITMUS PAPER, in Books; and Tincture.

MAGNESIA, Nitrate.

MERCURY, pure, distilled.

NAPTHA.

POTASH, Nitrate, pure.

POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.

ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.

ROUGE, finest, for polishing.

SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.

SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (Calotype Process.)

SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate; and Acetate.

SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.

SOLUTION, for Indian Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.

TANNIN, pure.

TURMERIC Paper, in Books.

VERMILLION, finest Vermilion.

VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of

VARNISH, Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Solnne Frares; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.

ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES.

BATHS, from 6¼ by 4¼ to 15 by 10.

DISHES.

Glass Moulded and Hard Procelain, 6¼ by 4¼ to 12 by 10.

PLATES.

Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by Messrs. Chance & Co., of the following Sizes:—

2½ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.

BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.

Albumenized Paper.

Genuine German Saxe.

Extra Albumenized do.

Canson's Negative and Positive.

Whatman's do.

" Thick Positive.

Hollingworth's Papers.

Salted do.

Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.

Bibulous Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.

Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.

SIZES. 22 by 17 and 17 by 11

SUNDRIES.

Plate Holders.

Pneumatic Holders.

Reversing Frames, Oak and Mahogany.

Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.

Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.

Scales in Oak Boxes with Brass Pans.

Graduated Glass Measures.

Glass Funnels and Stands.

Buckle Brushes.

Focussing Glasses.

Gold and Silver Shells.

Camels' Hair Pencils, of sizes.

Horn Forceps, and Paper Clips.

Mahogany Colors, various.

Card Mounts, of sizes.

Frames for Passe Partouts.

Morocco Cases and Frames.

Glass and Wedgwood Pestles and Mortars.

Stereoscopic Mounts.

Microscopes and Telescopes.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c. BASSETT and Co. late W. H. Walker & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	as.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1½	"	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Ship Scrapers or Chisels, 1 inch	each	0	6
Do. do. do. 2½	"	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Do. Rakes	"	12	0
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	2	4
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do. do. 6 "	"	1	0
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch	per doz.	8	0
Do. do. 3 "	"	9	8
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	12	8
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	15	0
Do. do. No. 2, 2½ "	"	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	10	8
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	15	8
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	19	8
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ "	"	6	0
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	13	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ "	"	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	12	0
Jack Screwing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp posts	"	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	"	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	"	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	"	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size	per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink Writer	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	"	10	0
Baber's Ever-pointed Pencils	each	7	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds	per doz.	0	6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. to 12	3	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	"	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliptical Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes	each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms	"	2	12
Bass Brooms	"	0	12
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	4
Carriage Mops	"	1	8
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No.